The Bombay Gazette

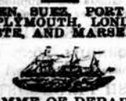
No. 11,819 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1886.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday, 1886.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd Oct.
— GWALIOR	2738	500	R. Haselwood	29th „
L GANGES	4126	800	R. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th „
L AVENNA	3272	700	A. R. Daniell	19th „
— SIAM	3041	500	H. F. Briscoe	26th „
L VERONA	3116	460	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	800	L. H. Moule	10th „
L CATHAY	2983	500	R. Ashdown	17th „
— ASSAM	3038	600	J. P. Hassall	24th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-tender leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
HYDASPES	2954	500	G. Scrivener	29th Oct.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	E. G. Stead	26th „
MALWA	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. G. Alderton	24th „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipat Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Manifestos.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 640	20th Oct.	10th Decr.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	600	16th „
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Decr.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4130	600	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200 600	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies otelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot nnas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manage rof the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 22th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th October (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Karrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mus, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

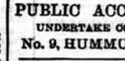
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,250 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st October at 3 p.m.

S.S. "LAWADA" ..3,249 tons on or about 10th November
s.S. "NUNDEA" ..3,000 „ „ 24th „
S.S. "KANORA" ..1,978 „ „ 8th December
S.S. "HENZADA" ..2,078 „ „ 22nd „

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1886. Agents.

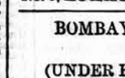
CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,242 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	about 20th Oct.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500 „ 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adpted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and stewardess.
For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMOLLIENT
LEATHER PRESERVER

IS the best application for leather, renders it Waterproof and pliable. An invaluable application for Boots of all kinds, Harness and every species of Leather.

A most useful article in hot climates.
Price per bottle, Black or Brown, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD
OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT),
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE COMMITTEE of the Aided Arts College, Sind, have sanctioned the salaries mentioned below for the subordinate Professorial Staff of the College. The salaries are non-pensionable.

Vice Principal (to teach Logic and Moral Philosophy with History and Political Economy) .....Rs. 400 per month.
Professor of Mathematics, to assist the Principal in teaching Science.....Rs. 300 per month.
Professor of Sanscrit, to assist the Principal in teaching English .....Rs. 250 per month.
Professor of Persian .....Rs. 125 per month.

The College will probably OPEN in the early part of January, 1887. The Committee will receive application up to November 20th, 1886. Applicants should address the undersigned, and should give full details as to age and qualifications, submitting also copies of any Testimonials they may possess. Except in the case of the Professorship of Persian. No persons, who are not graduates of a University, need apply.

E. GILES,
Secretary to the Committee, Sind Arts College.
Karachi Sind, 12th October, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
SHEET MUSIC.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their constituents that they have decided upon a further REDUCTION in the PRICE of SHEET MUSIC, henceforth the rates will be as follows:—

CASH OR V. P. P. TERMS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A piece of music marked s. 4- (Shillings) will be charged	1	4	0
do. s. 2- net will be charged	1	4	0
do. s. 3- will be charged	1	0	0
do. s. 1-6d. net will be charged	1	0	0

CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS Nos. 1 to 100—10 annas each.

CREDIT TERMS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A piece of music marked s. 4- (Shilling.) will be charged	1	8	0
do. s. 2- net will be charged	1	8	0
do. s. 3- will be charged	1	2	0
do. s. 1-6d. net will be charged	1	2	0

Catalogues of Music and Price Lists of Pianos post free.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	...	„	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		„	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	„	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No. 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING.
MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs.	22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC ****	do.	36 0	„ 70 0
COGNAC ***	do.	32 0	„ 62 0
COGNAC **	do.	27 8	„ 53 0
COGNAC ***	do.	25 8	„ 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	„	22 8	„ 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each		„ 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	„		„ 2 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	„		„ 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BALL AND EVENING DRESS MATERIALS.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN are now in a position to make their FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT of NOVELTIES in the above for the SEASON. The large Variety in Texture, Style and Price, in BALL and EVENING DRESS MATERIALS of all Descriptions, Making up CHARMING and INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES.

The SIMPLEST TASTE or the most ELABORATE TOILETTE can be selected with FASHION and ECONOMY COMBINED.

GAUZES, TULLES, NETS AND GRENADINES from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 3 per yard, and in the following tones:—Mals, London Smoke, Cream, Light Brown, Straw, Tabac, White, Modore, Swede, Beige, Coral and Black, Striped, Embroidered, Looped Chenille and Fancy Spots.

CREPE ANGLAIS from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per yard, plain and fancy, in Cream, White, Straw, Beige, Brown and Coral.

WHITE AND CREAM OPEN WORKS, SILK CREPE from Rs. 5.

MILLINERY GAUZES.

In all the Newest Colourings and Patterns from 14 as. to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

LACES.

NEW LISSE SILK EMBROIDERED LACES from 4 to 26 inches wide, in Straw Bamboo.

BEIGE, LONDON SMOKE, BROWN EMBROIDERED; GOLD, CREAM EMBROIDERED; BROWN, TABAC EMBROIDERED; STRAW, &c. from 14 as. to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

PIECE LACES and EDGINGS to Match in large Variety from 6 as. to Rs. 8-8 per yard.

These are marked at unusually LOW RATES as to ensure a READY SALE, all being at CASH PRICES ONLY.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS AND MILLINERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
6, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 18, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, 9 p. m.,
GRAND CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.
(VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL)
by the celebrated brothers from Gwalior,
USTADS MAHOMED HUSSAIN, ANAYAT HUSSAIN AND ALI HUSSAIN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
Front (Reserved), Rs. 2; Front, Rs. 1; Back, As. 8.
Tickets may be had at the *Duftar Asbhara* and *Kaiser-i-Hind* Presses, at the Native General Library, and from the following gentlemen, forming a Committee.
SHAMRAO VITHAL
MANOCKSHAW DHANJISHAW
KASSIMALLI ALIRAJA
FAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

ECONOMY
BEING THE ORDER OF THE DAY,
WE would respectfully beg all Readers of ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS to compare our PRICE LISTS (given free on application) with those of other Houses, BEFORE REGISTERING their ORDERS, when they will find that the prices which we have quoted are beyond the range of Competition.
We beg TO REMIND our numerous CUSTOMERS, both HERE and UP-COUNTRY, that all orders for English and Foreign Papers and Periodicals for next year are NOW BEING BOOKED by us, and that all orders must be registered before THURSDAY, 25th November next.
The extensive patronage enjoyed by this Firm is, we trust, a sufficient guarantee to intending subscribers, that their orders will be executed with care and promptitude.
ALL EXTRA NUMBERS of Magazine and Papers given free to Subscribers.
HORMUSJEE ORABJEE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS STATIONERS, NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. DRACO arrived from HULL and ANTWERP are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING, for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage, whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his Wife, neither is he responsible for any debts she may have already incurred in his or her own name.
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD SMITH,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Bulsar, 8th October 1886.

FOR SALE AT AKOLA BERAR.
A HIGH-SEATED DISTRICT TONGA built to order by SIMPSON & Co., of Madras, about three years ago, bottle green colour, movable spring top, lamps, and spring cushions with two separate poles for horses or ponies and bullocks. One horse can also be used, on four side shafts. Fodge, a very strong, light and convenient trap for district or station, with harness, cost Rs. 700. Price Rs. 400. A Shigram Garee with movable top, spring cushions, lamps, &c., built to order at Kamptee two years ago, Rs. 300. Both articles are in perfect order, and sold as the owner has no further use of them. Please apply to "M. E. H.," Ujjain C. I.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Price strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.
MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET—An Airy Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, at Mahim, lately occupied by John Henderson, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET—Two Large SHOPS, next door to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Limited, and below the Offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. For further particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET—A RESIDENCE in Hummum Street, with immediate possession, up to 15th December. Rent, Rs. 40 per month. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF SOUTHERN EXTENSION.
THE Southern Extension of the Southern Mahratta Railways between Hubli and Harribar (79 miles) will open for the conveyance of Passenger and Goods Traffic on Monday, the 18th October 1886.
The Stations on this extension are:—

Hubli.	Haveri.
Kundgol.	Byadgi.
Sunshi.	Kajri.
Gudseri.	Ranibennur.
Yalvigi.	Chalveri.
Hattimattur.	Harribar.
Kolur.	

Trains will run as follows:—

Up Train.		Down Train.	
Harribar	Depr. 3-20 p.m.	Hubli	Depr. 6 30 a.m.
Ranibennur..	" 4-20 "	Ranibennur..	" 8-15 "
Haveri	" 6-5 "	Haveri	" 10-20 "
Gudseri	" 8-18 "	Ranibennur..	" 12 noon.
Hubli	Arrl. 9-50 "	Harihar	Arrl. 12-50 p.m.

For further information, see Time and Fare Tables, or apply to the Traffic Manager or at any of the Company's Stations.
G. M. STEWART.
Agent.
Dharwar, 16th October, 1886.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.
Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.
ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.
ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle, Rs. 2.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.
MENTHOL CONES
CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.
This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout. One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.
Price, Re. 1-2.
CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.
Strongly recommended for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.
In Boxes, As. 12 each.
TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM
Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
AND
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
VERBAL OFFERS (with samples) for the supply of 1000 yards, white twilled CRICKET FLANNEL will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, ARMY CLOTHING, Bombay, up to 12 noon, to-day.

WANTED—A Furnished BUNGALOW either on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy, for about five or six months, from 1st November next. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER KESSOWJI POONJA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Mr. HURRAS PREMJI, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1887·9 square yards, and bounded on the north by land in the occupation of Hanji Assanjee, on the south by Harold Street, on the west by vacant ground, and on the east by Argyll Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed in the books of the Municipality under Ward No. 4,783, and Street No. 1,822, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, and which land is now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 15th day of October 1886.
HORE, CONROY and BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for the Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAGHUNATH GANESH, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
LUXUMIBAI, widow of the said deceased, the Executrix, according to the tenor of the said Will .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Probate.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 13th day of October 1886.
Messrs. CHALK & WALKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS,
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
CATARACT SPECTACLES,
Concave Spectacles (for short sight).
Convex Spectacles (for long sight).
Concave or Convex Eye-glasses, single.
" " folders.
Eye Preserver, or Goggles, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoke-coloured.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HYGIENIC ILLUMINATION.
DR. WRIGHT'S
(Patent) PULMONIC
(Eucalyptus) CANDLES,
SECURE FOR INVALIDS A GOOD NIGHT'S REST.
Afford relief in ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DYSPNŒA, and in all affections of the Respiratory Organs.
OPINIONS OF THE PROFESSION.
"These Pulmonic Candles diffuse an agreeable fragrance during combustion, and will be a comfort to persons suffering from Asthmatic affections."—*Lancet.*
Per Box, Re 1-12, net.
COOPER MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIVE A TRIAL!
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.
THE MOST POWERFUL
INVIGORANT AND STIMULATING TONIC
Ever Produced.
Permanently Imparts Youthful Vigour, Restores Vitality, Strengthens and Invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES & MUSCLES. A Positive cure for Premature Old Age and Nervous Debility. *Prompt, Safe and Sure.*
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Price 10s. 6d.
On Receipt of Rs. 6-8, a bottle will be sent free of all charges to any part of India,
BY
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA

COOPER MADON'S
COMPOUND ESSENCE OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
THIS Compound is ranked by the Medical Profession as the most certain of Alteratives and Depuratives, having the Power of removing from the blood those Humours or Principles, which disturb its purity, directing them toward natural excretory channels. It is used with marked advantage in Chronic Affections of the Skin, Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, Eruptive and Skin Diseases, such as Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumours, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, and Sores, Chronic Rheumatism and Eruptions, arising from any cause or impurities of Blood. It forms a Powerful alterative for the renovation of the Blood, and for the restoration of Tone and Strength to the system when debilitated by Disease.
CAUTION.—To distinguish the above from other preparation of such name, we have changed our lable which is in Red colour with a Trade Mark of a horse.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE
THE OFFICE of Joint Secretary and Manager of the Indian Fire Insurance Company, Limited, being now vacant applications for the same addressed to the Chairman will be received by the undersigned up to 21st instant.
Persons who may be in a position to increase the business of the Company will be preferred.
By order of the Board of Directors,
S. R. MODY,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, Parsee Bazaar Street, No. 3, 13th October 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF KANARA TIMBER.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following timber will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depôt, Karwar, MONDAY, the 15th November 1886.

Teak logs girdled	147	Cds. 613.
Do. Sleeper wood	973	do. 1190.
Blackwood	26	do. 21.
Candy is equal to 12½ C. ft.		

1. The timber will be put in small lots of which the computed measurement as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bills must be made by the lot and not by the Candy.
2. No disputes regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.
3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.
4. Terms Cash payments to the Accountant-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by Telegraph to the undersigned.
5. The Forest Department will not be responsible for any timber purchased, if not removed before the end of December 1886, and will charge Depôt rent at the rate of Re. (1) one per log per mensem, for all timber remaining unremoved after the 31st December, 1886.
R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
Forest Ranger, In charge Coast Timber Depôts.
Forest Ranger's Office, Kodibag Timber Depôt, Karwar 8th October, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now within the reach of every man of moderate means by the easy payment system. Full particulars and price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BUNGALOW WANTED—On Cumballa Hill or Neighbourhood. Apply to "BUNGALOW," care of this paper.

WANTED—A Competent DRAUGHTSMAN who should also know Surveying. Apply to PAVRI & RAGHUNATH, Architects, No. 2, Meadows Street.

WANTED—BOARD and LODGING, or LODGING alone, with a respectable family in the Fort, good locality. Apply to "A. S.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! Very Durable and Strong, from Rs. 6-14. Tin Trays from Re. 1. Handy Cash Drawers from Rs. 9-4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of decorating Halls and Reception Rooms, with artistic MIRRORS, now on view—L. HARTMANN & CO., 42 Meadows Street.

GRAND EXHIBITION and AUCTION SALE of Looking-Glasses, in various sizes.—L. HARTMANN & CO., 42 Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE—Of Locomotives, Portable Engines, Stone Crushers, Wagon Wheels and Axles, at Mazagon Darookhana, TO-DAY, at 2 p.m.

WANTED, Immediately, a Robust KARKOON to assist a Surveyor in laying out Bassein Salt Pans. Must know *Modi.* Age 25 to 35. Apply personally to "J." Address found at this office.

TO LET at MATHERAN—The "KEEP-SAKE," commanding a beautiful View and near the Bund. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—ROOMS are vacant for Ladies and Gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from the station. Lanowlie, has an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is 200 feet hi her than Khandalla.

INDENT CLERK WANTED.—Young Hindoo: must understand and write English fluently, and furnish first-class references. Address, with references, stating age, experience, salary required, to "Indentor," General Post Office, Bombay.

ICES, ICES.—Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds; also Wine and Spirits of best Quality, to be had at the Vienna Confectionery. Who likes to have good Mocha Coffee? Please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—At Scott & Co's Stables, a Bay Arab Gelding, aged, 14-2½ high trained Cavalry Charger, good Jumper, and good Pacer, price Rs. 500. A Dun C.B. Pony Gelding, 5 years, 13-1½ high, very good Polo Pony, trial allowed, Rs. 200. A Bay Polo Pony, Rs. 80.

WANTED—A Second-hand Lancashire Cornish or Locomotive BOILER of 70 to 100 lbs. pressure. Apply with full particulars and lowest rates to Messrs. HARVEY & Co., 18, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED—Immediately TWO GRADUATES and TWO UNDER-GRADUATES as lass-masters. Apply sharp, naming the salaries wanted, to Mr. JEHANGIRSHAW MIHIRJIBHOY YAKUJA, Proprietor and Manager of the Private English Institution, Surat.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC. New and Popular Songs. New and Popular Duetts, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 98, Kalbadevi Road.

HELMET'S in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

BEFORE ordering for your Clothes, please inspect the Fancy Tweeds, &c., at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil Military and Naval Tailors Bombay, where a really English fit can be had at cheap prices.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkcaldy Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Woolen Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits, too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND MOTTO.—Monogram and Office Dies, and Copper-plates, very neatly Sunk and Engraved, Pencil Sketches sent for Approval, at moderate charges. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Meadow-street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS to which Eight Bungalows are attached. The Parbul House and Steams House are TO LET for this cold season. Rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 each.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange; Finger, Clifton, Reglam, Shell, Lorne.—PEARSE & Co.

COTTON PRESSES.
THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

	—SALE—	
400 lbs. nett.		500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem	200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale	7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale	6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Viradapatti,
Tinnevelly District.

"NEW TO INDIA."
THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Seniramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price 1 Re., postage 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Shaik Abdulla Pookmaray Street and known as Moosaferkhana of Aboo Allarakhia Agbote Wallsana near the Moosaferkhana of Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November 1886 Mr. BOMONJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of Memon Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Memon Hajee Abdool Rehiman Hajee Allarakhia known as Agbotewalla, under and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1876.
All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house erected built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the eastern side of Shaik Abdulla Pookmaray Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleswar, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Allarakhia and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 700 and old survey No. 1,150, and new survey No. 4,515, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 31, containing by admeasurement (191) square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Shaik Abdul Pookmaray Street, on or towards the north by the house at Bhewra Fuckeera, and on or towards the south by the Moonshee Yacoob Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned auctioneer.
BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 18th October, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 215 of 1885.
Anunda Seewa and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Zelikabai and others ..... Defendants.
Pursuant to the final decree made in the above suit, on the 23rd day of September 1886, and by direction of the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 360 of 1886.
Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property, on the premises, on Saturday, the 23rd day of October 1886, and the sale will commence at 3 p.m.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situately lying and being in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of the Gomerkharry First Row, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi, and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Bai Janbai, widow and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes, under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 17 feet in breadth and 100 feet in lenght or thereabout, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Gomerkharry First Row, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house, of Ahmed-abeh Vankoo and on or towards the south by the bazaar of Khoja Alladin Hubibbhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to
SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th September 1886.

NOTICE.
WANTED—A LAC of RUPEES on First-Class Landed Property for a period of Two Years, on moderate interest. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

WANTED—A PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, one accustomed to 5 ft. 6 in. gauge preferred.
Copies of Testimonials to be sent to
G. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager,
Rewah, Umaria Colliery.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. No Tracer need apply. Copies of testimonials to be sent to
G. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager,
Umaria Colliery, Rewah.

NOTICE.
IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at MOOMBADEVI will be KEPT OPEN for the receipt and despatch of Telegrams night and day, with effect from the 15th October, 1886.
M. R. TROWER,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

NOTICE.
IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at MANDVI will be OPEN for the receipt and despatch of Telegrams from 9 a.m. to 12 midnight, local time, with effect from 15th October, 1886.
M. R. TROWER,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

WANTED,
FOR the Broach City Municipality, a qualified OVERSEER, Salary including Horse Allowance from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 per mensem, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. Applications will be received up to 1st November 1886.
RUSTOMJI PALLONJI, Chairman,
Managing Committee.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE—At the Bombay Custom House a few spare Copies of the Annual Report of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, for the official year 1885-86. Price Rs. 3-8, per copy.
C. C. JAMSETJEE,
For Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce.
Bombay, October, 1886.

CHINCHLI AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW FOR 1887.
THE SHOW will take place on the 9th February, 1886, when prizes varying from Rs. 5 to Rs 100 will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen and Sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For Prospectus and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.
M. N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE!
OWNER GOING HOME.
THE FAST SLOOP YACHT "THISTLE," built by Stockton and Picket, Southampton. Length on water, Line 20 feet, Breadth 7 feet 4 inches. Coppered. Has old suit and nearly new racing sails, and is in sound condition. For price, &c., apply to
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
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Fire Premiums for 1882	£200,69)
" 1885	£988,156

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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1833	£1,579,678 3 9	1878	£4 019,15 14 1
1878	£2,045,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
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Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANC

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Algana (s), from Liverpool; and Hydaspes (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kt. of St. Patrick (s), for Dunkirk; and Pembs. (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bormida left the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Dunedin and St. Dunstan yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 9th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 26,695 in receipts.

REPORTED THEFT.—Major Beaver, Royal Artillery, residing at Upper Colaba, reported the theft of a gold scarf pin, set with diamonds, and valued at £10, from his residence on Sunday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the above railway for the week ending 25th September 1886 was 90,690 maunds, and the decrease in money Rs. 23,709.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra† s.s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 9 a.m. Only letters marked for transmission by private vessel will be forwarded by this steamer.

FALL OF HOUSES.—A portion of house No. 52, situated at Carnac Road, and occupied by Muncherjee Nowrojee as a shop, fell in on Sunday, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 800.—The second and third floors of house No. 259, situated in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, belonging to one Jadowjee Megjee, also fell in on Sunday night.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Gaiwady, touching the death of Caitan Noquiera, aged 45 years, a Goanese cook. He had been out of employment for about a month, and seemed to be in very low spirits in consequence. On Sunday, after taking his meals, he went into the water closet of the house and hanged himself with a rope fastened to the roof. A verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed sucide by hanging himself while in an unsound state of mind, was recorded.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Borah Musjid Street, Fort, touching the death of Nowrojee Bomonjee, aged 25 years. Deceased was for several years in a weak state of health, and suffered from epileptic fits since the age of fifteen years. At 6 p.m. on Sunday he left his father's house, and as he did not return home by 8 p.m., his relatives went in search of him, and found his pugree and umbrella lying near a well on the Esplanade Road, and his dead body floating in it. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well, while in an unsound state of mind.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Jewan Dewchund, an embroiderer living in Coombarwada, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a quantity of *churrus*, an intoxicating drug, weighing six maunds and seven pounds, valued at Rs. 1,30, contrary to Government Notification No. 6597, section 12 of the Abkari Act of 1878, and also of removing from one place to another two maunds and twenty-four and half pounds of the said *churrus*, in contravention of section 43, clause 6 of the Abkari Act of 1878. The accused was fined Rs. 200 on the first charge and Rs. 300 on the second charge, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Two other persons, named Framjee Tricumjee and Purshotum Baloo, were also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate of having in their possession a quantity of *churrus*, weighing two maunds and twenty-four and half pounds, valued at Rs. 600, contrary to the provisions of the Abkari Act, and were each fined Rs. 200, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

WEDDING AT POONA.—On Saturday morning last, a large gathering of Poona society assembled at St. Paul's church to witness the marriage of Mr. Charles Warburton, of the Revenue Survey, with Miss Chisholm, daughter of R. F. Chisholm. Esq. The ceremony was fixed for 9-30 a.m., and very shortly after that hour the pretty church in the Civil Lines was fairly filled with a large number of the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom. The bridal party arrived somewhat later, and were met at the church door by the Reverend W. Clark, the officiating clergyman, and a few of the church choir. The youthful bride, whose dress was of rich white "Duchess" satin, was accompanied by her father and by Mrs. Chisholm, who was attired in a rich blue satin costume, and was followed by two tiny bridesmaids (Misses Pottinger and Clark) daintily attired in cream-colored dresses and mob-caps, with pale blue trimmings, and sash and shoes to match; and by two little boys Masters Hudson (groomsman) and Bere Clark, one of them in a serge knickerbocker suit, while the other looked very pretty in a cream-coloured suit, his brown hair falling over his shoulders. The procession was now formed and moved up the aisle, whilst the choir sang the 351st Hymn, and were met in front of the altar steps by the bridegoom and his best man (Mr. A. E. Spring, Revenue Survey). The marriage service was then commenced; and after the blessing had been pronounced a special hymn was sung by the choir. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the organ pealed out the familiar strains of the "Wedding March," during the performance of which the bridal procession, headed by the newly-married pair, returned down the aisle to the vestry, where the marriage register was signed by Mr. Chisholm. The pages now distributed wedding favors, and after a brief interval in which the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends, the wedding party and guests drove from the church to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm in the Native Infantry Lines, where the wedding breakfast was given. At the conclusion of the breakfast, Mr. Propert, C.S., Commissioner, S.D., proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, to which a suitable response was made by the latter. Mr. Spring then proposed the health of the fair bridemaids, for whom thanks were were returned as usual. Shortly afterwards the bride and bridegroom left to catch the midday ~~train~~ for Matheran, where they will spend the honeymoon.—*Deccan Herald.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

ACADEMIC LAMENT.—The University of the Punjab, at its coming Convocation, should certainly lay down some rules for the wearing of academic dress. Heretofore there has been no uniformity. At the ceremony next month, all graduates of recognized Universities might be requested to appear in their robes, and separate seats might be told off for them. Also, the arrangements for ladies in previous years have been very bad, and need improvement. The members of the Senate might well dispense with the hideous and unacademic scarves they wear over their gowns.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON'S TOUR.—Sir Charles Aitchison will start on tour on November 16th, halting three days at Amritsar, thence to Tarn Taran, where he will halt one day, and thence to Sarhali on the 22nd, Harike, Muku, Malanwala and Atari, on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th respectively. At Ferozepore he will again halt for three days, and arrive at Ganda Singhwala on the 1st of December. The three next days will take him to Doburji, Mokul and Atari, at the last of which places he will halt one day, reaching Amîra Tejeka on the 6th. Haveli will be reached on the 7th, Faridkot on the 8th, and Pakpattan on the 9th, when His Honour will halt again, as also at Nurpur, and at Montgomery, for one whole day. On the 14th he will arrive at Harrupa, and the next day at Chichawatni, with again a halt; and again, at Kot Kamalia. Monday, the 20th of December, will see him at Rajana, the next day at Toba Tek Singh, then Kotanwali; and he will arrive at Jhang on the 23rd. After halting there three more days, one day each will be spent in travelling to Khiwa, Bhawaneh, Bochari, Chiniot and Shekhan, whence, on New Year's Day, he will journey to Pindi Bhattian. Halting then one day, Jalalpur, Thalla Jalud, Shah Jamal, Hafizabad and Bucha will occupy one day each. At Chenawan His Honour will arrive on the 8th, and remain over the 9th; the 10th and 11th will be spent at Wazirabad; and thence, by day-stages, through Ghakkar and Gujranwala, Lahore will receive her Lieutenant-Governor again upon Friday, January 14.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 17.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·738
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·802
Means of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
General Directions of Wind.*	SE. ESE, SSW, S, S8E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	233

* From midnight to midnight.

FACTS ABOUT MME. BLAVATSKY, HER POWERS AND HER RELIGION.

A FEW days ago a Hindoo was thrown into jail for preaching Buddhism at the Ocean Grove Camp Meetings. "The Aryan Theosophical Society of New York" has been expounding and disseminating the gospel of Buddha here for nearly ten years with quiet and unimpeded persistency. It was William Q. Judge, president of this society and editor of the *Path*, the organ of Theosophy in America, that went to the rescue of the aggressive Hindoo Sattay, and secured his release. Local interest is thus revived in a movement strangely at variance alike with conventional Christianity and with nineteenth-century materialism.

In other cities, also, Theosophy has recently achieved sensational notoriety. In Washington, Prof. Elliott Coues, one of the foremost scientists of the Smithsonian Institution, astonished his friends and the public by declaring his complete acceptance of the ideas and tenets of Theosophy. In Boston, the wife of a prominent literary man, herself a woman of rare intellectual gifts and great social influence, became insane through studying Theosophy. In Cincinnati, a lady of wealth and position is worshipped by hundreds, and pretends to have reached the highest state of psychological development in deification, and, like Alexander, claims divine honours while still in the flesh.

In less than ten years after the organization of the parent society in New York, branch societies have been formed in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco, aggregating a membership of nearly 5,000—all enthusiastic to the point of fanaticism. Within the same period the movement has became actively prominent in London, Paris and other European capitals. Western disciples of this religion, transplanted from the Orient, have written books discussing it in a way that has challenged the attention, of profound religious and scientific scholars. In fact, the rapid headway made by this religion of marvels is fully as marvellous as any other feature of it.

Whatever may be thought of the claims to serious consideration of modern Theosophy and its credulous adherents, the founder, organizer and inspirer of the movement is certainly a remarkable woman. Mme. Blavatsky came to New York about ten years ago unheralded and unknown. She was said to be a Russian Countess in her own right, the widow of a General whose services in the Russian army had won him fame and a place on the personal staff of the Czar. In appearance, Mme. Blavatsky, though not at all handsome in the common acceptance of the term, was exceedingly impressive and interesting. Tall and stoutly built, she carried herself with queenly dignity. Her head is large, and under a broad, intellectual brow shone a pair of large, luminous blue eyes, whose strange spiritual expression fascinated all who came within her influence. Like Bulwer's mysterious Zanoni, her age was uncertain. She might have been under forty; with the physical vigor and elasticity of youth, she possessed the mental maturity of age. She had not been in New York long before she gathered about her a curiously mixed set of literary and artistic Bohemians, visionaries, cranks and an occasional practical thinker from Wall street or the colleges. At that time Spiritualism was the rage in New York. Flint's teapot trick had not been exposed, Charles Foster was astonishing the town, and Henry Kiddle was writing his book. Looking upon Mme. Blavatsky as a valuable ally, the Spiritualists at first welcomed her with opened arms; but their joy was short-lived. One evening, at the close of one of Flint's seances, during which the usual fot-del-rol manifestations of knocks and musical instruments played by unseen hands, writings, &c., had been gone through, a companion asked her opinion of it all. She replied that it was all very wonderful perhaps, but that, if the company would accompany her to her rooms, she would repeat the whole performance without turning down the gas. Several of those present, including Col. H. S. Olcott, who had gained much notoriety in Spiritualist circles by his defence of the Fox sisters, politely expressed incredulity.

"Come along and see," said Madame. And they went. Upon reaching her apartments in thirty-seventh street, near eight avenue, sure enough Mme. Blavatsky repeated all Flint's wonders with seeming ease, and in the full glare of gaslight. The mediums and their followers never forgave her expose of their humbuggery. She explicitly disavowed any belief in Spiritualism in the common sense, or any claims to mediumistic powers. "It is my own spirit and not the spirits of those who have gone from earth," she declared, "that does these things. Whatever powers I possess are simply the result of the complete power over my will that I have acquired."

It was in these rooms, afterwards familiarly known as "The Lamasery" (the name given a Bhuddist convent in Thibet) that a brilliant crowd of Bohemians were wont to gather of an evening to drink tea from Madame's samovar, and indulge in "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." The hostess proved herself a conversationalist of rare magnetic power, and no one ever tired of listening to her fascinating recital of experiences in many lands, her views on life and art, or her exposition of the occultism of the East. She was an accomplished linguist, as most Russians are; and she not only spoke French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Hindostanee and several Arabic dialects with ease and fluency, but displayed a deep knowledge of the ancient and modern literature of all countries. She was familiar with German, and French philosophy, and, commenting upon the work of the great thinkers, expressed many ideas of striking force and originality. Occasionally, she entertained her guests with music, and her piano-playing was pronounced emphatically that of a great musician.

At this time Mme. Blavatsky's great life-work "Isis Unveiled," was in the press, and many curious stories of her alleged remarkable powers are told.

One day Mr. J. W. Bouton, her publisher, called, and, fancying from something that was said that the author was in need of money, delicately offered to advance a sum on the book.

"Money!" exclaimed Mme. Blavatsky laughingly; "I'm never troubled about money. I toil not, neither do I spin for material needs, yet I am always provided. Now I think of it, I have several little bills to pay. Will you kindly see if there is any money in the top drawer of my writing-desk while I pour you some tea?"

Mr. Bouton opened the drawer indicated, which was in a desk at the other end of the room. It was quite empty. He made sure of that, and, closing the drawer, declared the fact.

"Ah," said Madame, nonchalantly, "I want 500 dlrs. Open the drawer again, if you please."

Mr. Bouton did so, and started back amazed. Where but an instant before was emptiness, five good, crisp hundred-dollar bills met his astonished gaze.

"That is my Fortunatus purse," explained the fair Russian, handing her visitor a cup of tea and receiving the money from his hands. "Whenever I want money, it is placed there conveniently and safely to my hands."

More than one of Mme. Blavatsky's former associates in New York assert that the lady has repeatedly demonstrated her power of "projecting her astral body beyond the bounds of flesh," as Prof. Coues claims to do. Her appearances and disappearances were as sudden and mysterious as those of the weird adept, Ram Lal, in Marion Crawford's story of "Mr. Isaacs." In fact, if all that is reported be true, this Theosophist priestess might well controvert Sir Boyle Rouche's famous aphorism that "a man cannot be in two places at once, barrin' he was a bird." Mme. Blavatsky claimed to be able to be in two or more places at once when she so desired. When she announced that she was about to go to India to spread the doctrines of Theosophy among the natives and foreigners there, a friend asked her why she did not utilize her supernatural powers by continuing to give the infant Theosophical Society of New York the aid of her presence and guidance, carrying out her mission in India at the same time. To this she replied simply, that she was commanded to leave New York, and that she bowed to the superior wisdom of the adepts.

These adepts, be it understood, are the highest order of Theosophists, who, by long years of fasting, study and meditation, had attained an advanced state of spiritual perfection. These men dwell principally in the mountains of Thibet far from contact with the world and mankind; sometimes in small communities, oftener as hermits in solitude. Dwelling entirely away from railroads, telegraphs and newspapers, they are said to possess a direct knowledge of everything of moment that goes on in the world, and to be able to communicate their thoughts or to convey their persons instantaneously to any quarter of the globe. Astrology is a favorite study of the Theosophists and those who have devoted themselves sufficiently to this "science" (popularly supposed to have been exploded centuries ago) are said to forecast individual destinies and events with marvellous exactness. Far from being an ascetic, Mme. Blavatsky, when here, greatly enjoyed a good dinner washed down by good wine, and was much addicted to smoking Turkish cigarettes of a peculiar and excellent quality.

Soon after Mme. Blavatsky's departure, five years ago, she was followed by Col. H. S. Olcott, Hierophant and President of the New York society. The sensation their teachings produced will be remembered by newspapers of that day. Much of the notoriety they then gained was due to the persistent efforts of the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, who followed Olcott and Blavatsky from place to place endeavouring to carry on a controversy and valiantly abusing Buddhism and all its teachers. Olcott is still in India, but Mme. Blavatsky is in Germany, writing another book, which, as the result of her advanced development in the East, will probably cause even a greater sensation than "Isis Unveiled." Genl. Abner Doubleday, who succeeded Olcott in the presidency of the New York society, retired about two years ago, and William Q. Judge, a former law partner of Col. Olcott, took the helm. President Judge is a tall, handsome, blond-bearded, blue-eyed and eager enthusiast. He speaks with ready and impressive eloquence, has travelled in the East and read much of the literature of Oriental religions. But even Theosophists are human. Personal jealousies arose, petty scandals were whispered about, and under the first year or so of Mr. Judge's regime there was a serious falling off both in the dignity and the membership of the society. Its fortnightly meetings are held in an Odd-Fellows' hall, over a beer saloon at 35 Union square, amid strangely incongruous surroundings.

At a recent meeting, Mr. Bjeregaard, the learned and amiable librarian of the Astor Library, read a paper on Occultism to about a score of women and half a dozen men. In the discussion which followed it was evident that the speaker had been very imperfectly understood. An old outsider of a cranky aspect got into a mathematical discussion with an impetuous young Chela in gold-bowed spectacles. Another young man ruffled the president's temper in a discussion on the comparative morality of monogamy and polygamy. An enthusiastic woman of "uncertain" age poured fourth a fearfully strange and complicated discourse on astrology, maintaining the floor against all contestants until shut off by a motion to adjourn. In putting this motion the president adroitly got in some vague and glittering generalities about universal brotherhood, and the select gathering abandoned the warm and stuffy room for the fresher atmosphere of the square.—*New York World.*

THE HIGHWAYMAN OF THE PAST.

NOTHING would be more surprising to our grandfathers and great-grandfathers, could they "revisit the glimpses of the moon," than to discover how completely the highwayman, the footpad, and other "knights of the road" have now passed away. A very different state of things existed even so recently as just prior to 1825, when Belgrave Square was erected upon the swampy and osier-covered ground formerly known as "The Five Fields." There are men still living who remember that it was dangerous in their boyhood to traverse that lonely district by night. At a still earlier date, Mr. Herd, a clerk in the Custom House, and also an intimate ally of Woodfall, the publisher of "Junius's letters," was returning after dark to town in a carriage accompanied by a friend and two well-armed servants, when the vehicle was attacked close to the spot where Eaton Square now stands by footpads in masks, armed with cutlasses and blunderbusses. Mr. Herd made a vigorous resistance, and was shot dead by one of the scoundrels, who was subsequently identified and hanged. In 1797, Mr. Fryer, an attorney of Southampton Buildings, was stopped by two highwaymen to the north of the site of what is now the British Museum, and was shot through the head. Two men were executed for this murder, but a third subsequently confessed upon the gallows that he was the culprit. "Ancient as the metropolis is," says the still living Mr. S. C. Hall, in his "Retrospect of a Long Life," "and vast as it has now become, the period of its most rapid and amazing increase is about covered by my life. In my boyhood Kensington was a village-like suburb; less than fifty years ago there was a turnpike gate at Hyde Park Corner; Eaton and Belgrave Squares were lonely fields; Brixton, Peckham, Hackney, and Islington were fertile meadows. Often and often have I gathered blackberries in a rustic lane, through which a muddy stream meandered, on the present site of Cromwell Road. When Lord Erskine lived in Gower Steeet, he grew peaches in his garden, and had an uninterrupted view of Highgate Hill from his drawing-room window. Mulready once showed me a gravel pit which he had painted, where Russell Square now stands." Let those who now wander with delight through Hyde Park, decorated each successive spring and summer with parterres and flowers, which would do credit to the garden of a wealthy nobleman, be thankful that they did not live in times when Kensington Gardens were haunted by night with ruffians whose hand was against every man with whom they came in contact. There are still surviving contemporaries of Mr. S. C. Hall who have heard the Prince Regent and the Duke of York describe how as youths they were stopped one night upon Hay Hill, and robbed of their watches and pocket money as they were returning on foot from a dinner at Lansdowne House, now tenanted by Lord Rosebery. Mr. Edward Walford tells us in his "Old and New London" that the antiquary Pennant, who died in 1798, could remember the Oxford Road, which we now know as Oxford Street, when it was dangerous to carriages because of its roughness, and still more to travellers on foot, horseback, or wheels, because of the cutthroats who frequented it by night. Its most fashionable building in the early part of the reign of George III. was the old Pantheon, a place of public amusement. It was necessary that gentlemen who escorted ladies to these entertainments should arm themselves with swords and pistols, as it was pretty certain that, if unarmed, they would be stopped and robbed as they returned home with their fair charges in the early morning. The old Pantheon was destroyed by fire in 1792, and the building which now bears its name is a portion of that erected on the same spot immediately after the fire, the whole of which building was pulled down in 1812, with the exception of the Oxford Street front, which still remains. Such being the traditions of mid-night robbery in the Metropolis down to comparatively recent times, it can hardly be necessary to add that the main roads and bye-roads in the country were still more dangerous to traverse by night or day. Every highway had its own light-fingered hero or heroes, whose exploits may be read in Captain Charles Johnson's more or less romantic "History of Famous Highwaymen and Street Robbers," published in 1813.—*Fireside.*

THE SPY SCARE IN FRANCE.

MR. PERCY LINDLEY writes to the *Standard* under date Sept. 18:—"This morning Mr. J. F. Weedon, artist, and myself were arrested on the Meuse, at Givet, the Eastern French frontier city. My friend was making from the bridge an outline sketch of Givet Church, rendered famous by Victor Hugo, when a private soldier of the 24th Regiment of the Line, crossing with some companions, noisily addressed us. We allowed his rudeness to pass. His noise attracted a crowd, which he harangued and excited by calling us Prussians. The bridge became blocked, and the soldier, growing bolder, took up and detained my knapsack. I thought it prudent to wait until some one in authority appeared. I addressed a passing officer, who listened politely and walked on. After a time a couple of gendarmes pushed their way through the crowd, and without ado took the soldier's view of our nationality, and arrested us. We thought it better not to attempt to discuss the question on the spot. We were walked off in pairs, to the delight of young and old Givet, which pushed and jostled round to catch a glimpse of the "spies." At the Police station we were told the Chief of the Police was at breakfast, but that the stone-walled yard at the back was at our disposal. In an hour and a half the chief appeared, and took down the depositions of police and soldier. The soldier, to our considerable anxiety, deposed to having seen Mr. Weedon make a drawing of the fortifications, and tear it up and throw it over the bridge on his, the soldier's, appearance. A shock-headed man, in shirt and trousers, was brought in by way of witness, and declared he had seen the same thing. The senior gendarme deposed that I spoke French with a strong German accent.

"Unfortunately, neither I nor my friend had any "papers" of identification with us beyond our cards and English railway tickets. We were interrogated and required to furnish full antecedents from our birth, first by the chief and later by his deputy. I assured both that the soldier's statement was pure fiction, and the deputy received it with an incredulous wink. Seeing things were taking an unpleasant turn, I desired to telegraph to the English Consulate at Paris, but was told I could do so later on.

"The depositions taken, the Chief of Police with accusing soldier and witness left, as we understood, to place them before the Mayor. We were permitted to return to our promenade in the walled yard. Here, under guard, we spent the remainder of the morning. The bearing of the officers was admirable, and we whiled the time with cigars which they sent for and a bottle of claret I was permitted to take from my knapsack in the chief's bureau. Later on, the proprietor of the Hotel Mont d'Or, hearing of our mishap, brought his visitors' book, in which, luckily, we had entered overnight our names and usual particulars. Armed with this, he proceeded to the Mayor and Commandant. Eventually, we were taken to the Commissary's office, the drawing of the church by Mr. Weedon was confiscated, full particulars were taken of our past and present movements, and we were told we might go, after the loss of a day, but in time for dinner.

"To many English tourists such an incident would be full of anxiety and unpleasantness. To us it was an experience; but, had the soldier's story been accepted, we should have spent the night in prison. Hundreds of English people visit the Meuse, particularly the portion between Dinant and Givet. It is a favourite touring ground for amateur as well as professional artists. It may be well to warn them to avoid Givet, and keep north of the French frontier, at all events until the present spy scare has moderated."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road London.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW could not lose himself in Germany. When he wishes to know where he is, all he has to do is to go to the nearest village-school and look about him. If there are three blondes among the children for one brunette, he is in North Germany; and the fewer the blondes the further south he is. It is not synthesis that has told Professor Virchow all this, but a very laborious analysis. He has had the colour, hair, and eyes of nearly 7,000,000 German children—*i.e.*, four-fifths of the German children attending school—carefully noted. Of these, 31 per cent. have been found to belong to the blonde type, 14 per cent. to the brunette, and the remaining 55 per cent. to be "mixed." In North Germany the blondes are specially strong, over 43 per cent.; in Middle Germany they are about 34 per cent., and in the south they are 24 per cent. In Bavaria, only one child in seven is a blonde. There are three blondes for one brunette among the German Christians, and four brunettes for one blonde among the German Jews.

AUSTRALIAN SILVER.

A FEW years ago the idea that Australia was destined to become one of the great silver-producing countries of the world would have been scouted as ridiculous, yet in the New South Wales Court, at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, there are numerous proofs, in the shape of rich argentiferous specimens, showing that in the older Australian colony Mexico and California have found a worthy rival. The leading discoveries are of recent date, but valuable lodes have been found at different times in various parts of the colony. Previous to the year 1884 the mines at Boorook were the principal ones worked. The value of the silver produced in the colony during 1883 amounted to £18,563; but in 1884 the argentiferous lead lodes of the Silverton District in the Barrier Ranges, near the western boundary of the colony, were opened, and from them during 1885, silver and silver-lead ore to the value of £1081,281 was exported. During 1885 the quantity of ore furnaced at the Sunny Corner Mine, in the Bathurst District, was 24,647 tons, producing 634,016 oz. of silver and 6,413 oz. gold. The value of the silver and silver-lead ore produced in New South Wales during the ten years ending December 31, 1885, amounted to £400,5 0. Much of the silver-lead ore raised in the Silverton District was shipped to Europe for treatment; but latterly, both at Silverton and at Sunny Corner, smelting-works have been established. Several lodes, one of which extends for one mile in length, containing rich silver ore chiefly *fahlerz* associated with galena and blande, are now being opened in the Vegetable Creek District. Metallic silver in ingot is exhibited from the Sunny Corner Silver Mine, Mitchell, and from the Barrier Range Silver-mining Company, Silverton. These are very interesting. The New South Wales Government have authorised the expenditure of £3,000 in the purchase of silver ingots for exhibition in the court, and when these are on view they will probably prove as attractive as the famous Kohinoor diamond at the International Exhibition of 1862.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER.

A HINDOO writes in the *St. James's Gazette*.—"An orthodox old Hindoo merchant is about to start on a journey of pilgrimage. Consulting his astrologer about the auspicious day and moment, and offering his prayer to the tutelary deities, he sets out early on an autumn morning, accompanied only by his servant. Notwithstanding the superior conveniences of the railway train or the modern spring carriage, which he can well afford to command, our merchant prefers to ride in his own bahlee, which is a sort of covered cart, roomy enough for three or four persons, drawn by two bullocks. He is seated in the middle under the canopy, with the driver sitting very near the yoke and the servant behind, both being outside the screens which are let down, in the hot sun, during the rains, or when there is a lady in the bahlee. The inevitable hookah, a couple of brass jugs (one of them with a long string rolled into a ball, attached to it), a brass dish, an iron plate, a quilt, a blanket, and two suits of clothes form the whole luggage, over which the servant keeps an ever-watchful eye. The bullocks are well fed and fat, and manage to go, with the occasional reminder of the whip, at the rate of twenty-four miles a day. The traveller serenely puffs away at his hookah as the squeaking cart lumbers along and now and then gives a severe shaking to his aged limbs.

All travellers, however, do not journey thus. The poor folk have to trust to their own legs. They keep themselves as light as possible, and always walk four or five together; some of them travelling forty miles or so a day. Others go on horseback, or let themselves be shaken to pieces in rough small carts drawn by single ponies. These horses and ponies are generally of a common breed, but very strong, and can stand roughing for a long time. A horse will carry a heavy bundle and a fat rider over twenty-four miles in a day. Then, there are many people, whose number is increasing every day, who, rising superior to their old habits and prejudices, or perhaps for more selfish reasons, take to the cheap and quick train, always crowding the third-class carriages, which seem to have a great fascination for even the richest.

Proceeding for five miles, the merchant halts for a while near a well, from which his servant draws some water by means of the brass jug with the long string tied to it. The master, washing his face and hands, squats in a cosy corner and takes to his hookah, the fire for which is provided for a few cowries by one of the fakeers on the road. These soon dispel his hope of a little quiet enjoyment by their oppressive attention; assailing him with long-winded petitions, and pouring forth their loud benedictions, accompanied with violent gesticulation. The dinned traveller, giving up his pipe and all expectation of quiet comfort, gets into his cart again, flinging a handful of copper to the beggars; who, however, clamorously follow the cart for a long way, demanding more backsheesh.

Some of these dirt-besmirched ascetics are very dangerous companions on the road. There have been cases in times not very remote, in which robbers—the remnant of the notorious thugs—under the garb of sanctity, most obligingly offered tobacco to unsuspecting travellers, who, inhaling the poisonous drugs concealed in it, died on the spot, the fakeers making off with their property. In some parts of Northern India there are large wells with steps leading to the bottom, at the mouths of which stand two or three rooms for the convenience of travellers. Robbers used in former times to conceal themselves in these rooms, and when single wayfarers came to draw water at the well, they would despatch them with their secreted daggers, and quietly throw the dead bodies into one of the dark cellars at its bottom. On the main road leading to Agra there is a well-known reservoir of water called "the old woman's tank," in the middle of which is a large solid-built house with cellars and a bridge leading to one of the banks. In this house there once lived a thug family, an old woman and her two sons. The old woman used to coax travellers who rested a while under a large tree on the road which runs along that bank to partake of the cool shelter of her apartment. She then offered them tobacco. The travellers soon felt the effect of the drugged leaf. The female thug's sons helped her in making short work of the senseless wayfarers, whose bodies were afterwards flung into the cellars, which were full of water. The murderous family were found out after a short time, and shared the fate of their race; but the horse in which so many innocent lives were lost under horrible circumstances still stands in the middle of the tank.

The traveller has to be very careful as to the company he meets on the road. Once a lady, who had some money and jewels with her, was travelling with her little boy, when she was pursued for a long way by two women disguised as poor travellers, begging her to save them from starvation. The kind lady gave them some food to eat. Her watchful little boy observed that the women ate all the food except the portion which was cooked with salt. The sharp little fellow immediately whispered to his mother about this strange conduct. The latter at once knew the character of the recipients of her charity. The salted portion was thrown away because the women would not kill a person whose salt they had eaten. *Namak-haramee*, or being false to salt, is the basest form of ingratitude known in the East. The cleverness of the little boy thus saved the lives of both his mother and himself.

Even at the present day, when the thugs have been all hunted down, whole jungles—the great haunts of robbers—cut away, and macadamized roads constructed, travelling is not safe after dark in certain parts of the country, especially in Southern India, and in some of the territories whose rulers are not over watchful of the safety of their wayfaring subjects.

Our merchant, after safely performing more than half of his journey, makes a long halt about midday under a tope of trees on the wayside. His servant, who belongs to the same caste with him, then begins to dress his victuals, procuring the materials from a banya, who has his little shop there containing the usual wants of travellers. The poor wayfarers have to prepare their own food as best they can, some being satisfied with a mere basketful of parched grains which they get from the grocers for a halfpenny. In a hot climate like India one feels quite refreshed after a light meal and a good draught of cold water; and so Hindoo travellers, rich or poor, are all contented with a scanty fare. The bahlee jolts along again after three o'clock, and, with another halt in the middle, the traveller reaches a serai or inn on the main road, where he passes the night, resuming his journey on the morrow as soon as the crows being to caw.

In the hot season travellers set out much earlier—as early as two a.m., when the shades have hardly begun to disappear—and halt for refreshment in the forenoon. Most of them, finishing their stage by that time, repair to one of the inns, and do not travel again for the rest of the day. Some do a little more journeying in the afternoon, reaching the in at five p.m. During the winter months, when the days are short and nights very cold, the midday halt is a good deal curtailed, and people set out late in the morning and reach the end of their stage before the cold winds begin to blow in the evening.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—33 casks salammoniac, C. Ramjee; 1,068 bundles steel hoops, P. Cocurda; 5 packages earthenware, Nanjeebhoy Cenjee; 122 packages provision, &c., Hormusjee Cowasjee and Co.; 3 packages hardware, Mahomedally Allybhoy; 10 packages glassware, E. P. Mahomed; 3 packages hardware, B. Ebrahim.

Clan Drummond s—1,656 plates spelter, Hurrydass Goculdass; 12 bales Manilla paper, Shaik A. Shaik Dawood; 5 cases hosiery, &c. Wallace and Co.; 3 cases roller skins, Fesnially Mahomedally; 7 cases machinery, Nusserwanjee Coverjee.

Rydal Hall s—1 hogshead claret, Grindlay Groom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—41 packages writing paper, Shaik Ahmed S. Dawood; 4,513 bundles and bars iron, Megjee Oomersey.

Rohilla s—3 casks brandy and 1 case capsule lead, James Connell; 30 cases brandy, Volkart Bros.; 13 packages medicine, glassware, surgical appliances, &c., Cooper Madon and Co; 10 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons, 28 cases claret, John M. Heyn; 8 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee; 20 cases champagne King, King and Co; 27 cases champagne, 6 cases hock, 1 case old port, 2 cases claret, 15 cases wine, 6 cases madeira, 5 cases brandy, 5 cases gin, 11 casks ale, 1 hogshead whisky, and 2 pipes wine, Grindlay Groom and Co; 1 case sponges, Benn Ashley and Co; 10 cases glass beads and 2 cases false jewellery, A. Ahmedjee; 6 cases bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co; 9 cases medecine, Rogers and Co; 18 cases provision, Bolton and Co.

Lalpura s—6 cases musical instruments, lamps, &c., F. Fischer and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Rohilla s—3 qr. cask wine, King, King and Co.; 2 hogsheads sherry, Grindlay Groom and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—67 nos. building materials, Thos. Black and Co.; 25 cases clay pipes, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein; 1 hogshead whisky, 2 cases sherry, 1 case claret and port; 1 case corks, and 4 qr. cask whisky, King, King and Co.; 1 case medicine, Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Archimede s—100 cases champagne, 40 cases claret and 4 cases liquor, Treacher and Co; 2 qr. casks brandy, Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

D. Balduino s—4 cases essence of peppermint and ginger. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Archimede s—70 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Archimede s—13 cases tobacco, Finlay Muir and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCTOBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—2,380 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 185 cwts myrabollams, H. Goculdass; 160 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 290 cwts hemp, Sir Chas. Forbes and Co; 175 cwts hemp, Jairam Dayall; 2042 cwts coir yarn, Rysey Amuirchund; 20 bales wool, Baboolbhoy Bhoja.

Arabia s—1,169 cwts linseed cake, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 125 cwts coir yarn, Furdoonjee L. Bottlebhoy.

FOR LONDON.

County of Salop s—600 cwts jowar, A. Blascheck and Co; 67½ cwts turmeric, Sewjee Ramjee; 7 cwts fishmaws, Dewrajbhoy Peerbhoy; 900 cwts myrabollams, Nathoo Lalljee.

Lalpoora s—30 cwts mats, Hajeebhoy Jumail; 3,900 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Louis Killick, Dreyfus and Co; 523 cwts barley, Nixon and Co; 20 packages ivory, Ebram Passya; 30 casks castor oil, Glade and Co; 7 cases assafœtida, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

St. Fillans s—9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers;

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Drummond s—310 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 1,490 cwts castor seed, A. Blascheck and Co; 10,000 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR GENOA.

Archimede s—100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, A. Blascheck and Co.

Kt. of St. John s—48

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.

No further news has reached us by wire regarding either Finance or Produce since that chronicled in our Report of Saturday evening.

We have now the Chamber of Commerce Telegraphic Weather and Crop Report as received up to to-day; and though from several quarters the news might be better, we must call the condition of the Cotton crop fairly satisfactory on the whole. In the Bengal Circle picking was going on, and the harvest prospects were generally good. At Nagpore the plants could scarcely look better; picking was general, and a full crop was anticipated. At Oomrawuttee fine weather was wanted for Cotton. At Khangaum picking had commenced and prospects were on the whole good. Picking was expected to begin at Barsee early next month, and in the meantime the plants required fine weather. At Sholapore, Bellary, and Hooblee the Cotton plants were flourishing. At Julgaum, the picking was general, and at Dhulia the plants were ready for picking, but the weather was showery, and the bolls are reported to have been slightly damaged by rain. At Broach, and also at Wadwan, the plants were flourishing, and in the latter district they were partly in flower, with prospects generally good. At Dhollerah more rain was still required; but from Bhownuggur we learn that rain had been general over the district, and that prospects had, consequently, much improved.

COTTON.—Our market has been very quiet to-day, and beyond a little Good Julgaum, for March delivery, at Rs. 177 per candy, no transactions have transpired, and there seems little disposition to do business, Bengal sellers are weak, and have been offering "Good" for November delivery at Rs. 159; December, at Rs. 158; and January Rs. 157 per candy, without attracting buyers. We quote:—

Bengals,	Good, Rs. 156-7; Fully Good, Rs. 160-1; Fine, Rs. 169-0, January delivery.	
Julgaum ...	do.	176-7 March delivery.
Khangaum..	do.	177-8 do.
Broach	do.	208 do.
Dhollerah...	do.	Rs. 178; Fully Good, Rs. 185.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—We have no fresh business to report; and the following quotations must therefore be taken as nominal:—

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Peasy	4 6 6 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	4 5 6 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4 0 0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	4 0 0 ,,

Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	237 bales.
Wheat.....	24,285 cwts.
Linseed	3,651 ,,
Rapeseed	131 ,,
Gingelly Seed	3,578 ,,

FREIGHTS.—We hear that business has been done for Catania at 18s. 9d. per ton for next month's shipment; and this is still the all round rate for U. K. and Continental Ports, excepting Trieste and Venice, for which we quote 20s. per ton at 2s. exchange.

MONEY.—The subjoined comparative statement compiled from the Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows that the Bank's position was much the same as at the close of the previous week. There has been a material increase in Public Deposits at the head office; but the state of the Cash Balance was about the same, while in Loans and Bills Discounted there was an increase of about three lakhs and a third. The following are the figures:—

Public Deposits at Head Office.....	Inc. Rs.	4,24,800
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	1,76,715
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	1,29, 73
Government Securities.....	Dec. ,,	42,09 ·
Loans	Inc. ,,	2,05. 51
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	1,29,313
Cash with other Banks.....	Inc. ,,	1,71,068
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	1,55,867

EXCHANGE opened this morning with Banks quoting 1s. 5 5-16d. for Telegraphic transfers and 1-32d. higher for demand; and though during the day there was rather more inclination on the part of the Banks (when it was found that very little alteration had been made in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance) to buy, we close at the same figures as those which obtained for both Bank Bills and Credits. Very little ready business has been done; and the few transactions we have heard of are in Credits for next year at rates varying from 1s. 5 15-32d. (Francs 1·84) to 1s. 5 13-32d. (Francs 1·83½) according to the month of delivery. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand ..	1s. 5 11-32d. per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-16d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 13-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s 5 17-32d. ,,
Francs, 3 months' sight ..	1·85 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a fair business doing in Four per cent. to-day, and the rate has moved up 1-16th, say to 97 9-16. Four-and-a-half per cent. are unchanged at 102¾.

SHARES.—There has been a pretty large business doing to-day, and a good deal of Mill scrip has changed hands at lower rates. Sholapore are now quoted at Rs. 1,275; and New Great Eastern at Rs. 895, thus showing a decline of Rs. 15 each. There has been a fall of Rs. 10 each in Alliance Cotton Manufacturing, Manockjee Petit, National Spinning, and City of Bombay at Rs. 665 to Rs. 1 190, Rs. 500, and Rs. 900, respectively. Queen, Oriental, Hindustan, and Jewraj Baloo, have receded Rs. 5 each, say to Rs. 895, Rs. 565, Rs. 920, and Rs. 1,115 per share. Khandeish have fallen Rs. 15 at Rs. 950. Morarjee Goculdas shares have advanced Rs. 9½ say to Rs. 1,530. In Press shares we note a fall of Rs. 5 each in Colaba, and Bombay Cotton, at Rs. 645 and Rs. 140, respectively. Fort Press on the other hand are Rs. 30 higher, at Rs. 1,680. Bombay-Burmah have taken an upward turn, being quoted Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 2,625; and Rs. 5 higher for the Third Issue, at Rs. 655.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	360
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	69
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pot.	1l4xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,300	1,000	f000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ltd	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	20
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Borar Mf'g. Co., Ld. ..	2,750	300	300	..	180
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 25	730
New Issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & M. Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	682½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	605
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	680
City of Bombay Share	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	900
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co.	3,000	2,500	2,000	..	13½
Dhan Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co. ..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 2	700
Framji Petit Mf'g. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	600
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	920
Himanghat Mill Co. ..	750	500	500	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	200	1,000	500	Rs. 2	88
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	145
Indian Manufg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	500	Rs. 7	1,370
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	607½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co ..	1,344	500	500	Rs. 45	40
Jewraz Shalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	88 xd.
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	153
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 17	2,65.xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1110
Manockjee Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,140	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	960
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	80xd
New Great Eastern..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	895
Oriental	5,720	62	62½	Rs. 15	565
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	..	87½
Prince of Wale Spinning Company	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Ripon.....	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	907½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,736	500	500	Rs. 17½	32
Shoolapore Mills	676	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1 275
Soondercas	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1 21	25	25	..	24½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	45)
Western India S. & W Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Lamington Exhibition S. W. Co.	770	..	1,000	..	880

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	£100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	185 / 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	14
Bapty Co., Ld.....	325	200	165	Rs. 20	149
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	20
Do. New Issue..	600		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,625
Do. (3rd Issue)....	2,000	62	375	45	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.c.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	11
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld	3,000	100	100	9½	101
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	13½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	10	10	..	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	17	Rs. 26	320
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	..
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Re.	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	..	1,115
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	Rs.	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	100	12 o/	123
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	..	202

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th October, as compared with the statement of the 8th October:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct 8. Rs.	Oct. 16. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	42,44,382	46,69,182
do. do. at Branches.....	18,14,761	16,38,046
Other Deposits	1,75,46.248	1,76,75.421
Post Bills	16,686	17,089
Cash Credits undrawn.....	9,46,889	9,64,068
	3,70,68,966	3,74,63,806
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	39,72,179	39,30,084
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	27,93,321	29,41,944
Loans, on Security of do.....	52,36,755	54,41,906
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	1,37	1,685
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,43,54,656	1,74,83,969
Stamps.....	32,575	32,900
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,77,588 Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,75,000	3,02 588	3,02,588
Bullion	96,990	35,254
Cash Balances with Correspondences.....	4,44,124	6,15 192
Cash and Currency Notes.....	68,34,151	66 78 284
	3,70,68,966	3,74,63,806

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SAFETY versus DANGER.
TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult MR. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY.
No. 28, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name implies, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic traction, while in the frames of the very best material is and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO ROOF, and is a special Boon to people living upcountry, where a Punkah during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.
HIGHET—FORGAN—September 9, at Springvale, Ayr, NB., by the Rev Thomas Dykes, DD, Ayr, assisted by the Rev William Granger, MA, St Leonard's, Ayr, Robert Swan Highet, CE, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway, to Violet Gibson, second daughter of Charles Forgan, Esq., of Tower-hill.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.
AMEER ALI—October 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Ameer Ali, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
JORDAN—October 9, at Moolian, the wife of P A Jordan, of a son.
LLEWHELLIN—October 11, at Rajaputtee, Sarun, the wife of P M Llewhellin, of a daughter.
McNAUGHT—October 9, at Nowkong, Assam, the wife of Dr J McNaught, of a daughter.
STOKER—October 4, at Southsea, the wife of T G Stoker, late Bharaet, Tea Estate, of a son.
SWAINSON—September 28, at Dooapore, Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of G A Swainson, of a son.
MARRIAGE.
CADELL—STANDBRIDGE—October 14, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon B T Atlay, MA, C R S Cadell, fourth son of the late Lieutenant-General A T Cadell, RHA, to Cicely Margaret, second daughter of T Standbridge, Esq. of Aston Flamville, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
DEATHS.
HERERLET—October 11, at No 129 Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta, Jessica Ada, second daughter of J A Hebe let, Esq, aged 33 years, 4 months and 11 days.
RANDOLPH—October 9, at Nasirabad, Major Walter Randolph, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, aged 36 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1886.

THE position of affairs at Hyderabad has recently begun to attract the attention of some of the Bombay vernacular papers, one of which has been very free-spoken indeed in passing sentence on the Minister, Nawab Salar Jung. The large number of disinterested outsiders who on a fair view of the facts have come to the conclusion that the Minister's administration had not been altogether a failure, will be astonished to hear that "Salar Jung has shown himself thoroughly incompetent for his post; that during the present administration the State is suffering, and the companions of Salar Jung follow in his misguided footsteps; that he does not understand anything, does not mend his ways, does not remove his councillors, and does not bestow greater attention on the administration of the State, leaving the pursuit of pleasure." In these phrases we have what are said to be some of the charges which the Nizam makes against the Minister. It would perhaps be more correct to describe them as allegations made by people who are in reality the friends neither of the Nizam nor of the Minister nor of the Nizam's subjects. Remarkable as it may appear it is, we believe, nevertheless a fact that the Nizam has never formulated any specific complaints against the Minister, but has simply contented himself with vague and indefinite expressions of dissatisfaction with him. It has been left to interested but irresponsible intruders to supply the omission, and we must regard the sudden intervention of some of the Bombay vernacular papers as efforts to formulate against the Minister charges which His Highness has never specifically brought against him. "If," says this latest adviser of the Nizam, "the Minister does not show signs of improvement by removing his sycophant councillors there is no remedy more proper than his dismissal." This is a short and easy way of settling the question, which can be resorted to without any embarrassing thought of State interest. The procedure of a drum head court-martial could scarcely be more summary. But Hyderabad, despite its many shortcomings, is too advanced a State for this rough and ready way of dispensing political justice. Before permitting the Nawab to be made the victim of a little petty jealousy and of much self-seeking intrigue, the Viceroy will doubtless consider what effect such a course would have upon the welfare of Hyderabad. He will, in some respects, have to deal with a problem similar to that which confronted Lord Ripon three years ago. The Nawab Salar Jung may not be a perfect Minister. It was admitted at the time of his entrance into office that his youth was a disadvantage, and it is open to the critics of his administration to allege that he has not yet gained the ripeness of matured statesmanship. But it has still to be asked, as it had to be asked in the early days of 1884, who amongst those who have helped to make his position difficult is able to succeed him? The easiest part of the problem is the getting rid of one Minister; the most difficult is the selection of another. The Viceroy has knowledge enough of the world to doubt whether "the Indispensable Man" exists, even in a State so scantily supplied with men of light and leading as Hyderabad. But we know too that no State can dispense with the services of a Minister until it has made sure of getting a better one in his place, and whatever his judgment in this matter may be, he will certainly not give any advice at Hyderabad which would lead to the State being consigned to the care of any noble whose sole recommendation might be that he was not Salar Jung. To say this implies no pretence to any such knowledge of the intentions of the Government of India as has been assumed here and there of late. We in Bombay can only look at the question in the light of common sense, which burns as brightly for Viceroys and Governments as for the rest of the world, though a good many people seem to forget the fact. It would, indeed, be a poor compliment to Lord Dufferin's good sense to think that he would adopt the short and easy method which has been urged upon him, with such small concern for the peace of a native State in whose welfare the Government of India are so deeply interested.

It is scarcely necessary for us to disavow any desire to pass judgment upon the domestic differences which have had so large a part in the politics of Hyderabad for some months past. The disposal of that question—so far as its disposal rests with any external authority—may be safely left to the impartial judgment of the Viceroy. Meantime it would be a decorous thing to treat the whole controversy very much as we should treat a cause awaiting judgment, and above all things to see that no injustice is done by premature and incautious accusation to any of the eminent persons interested. Enough has been said concerning the recent lucubrations of some of the Bombay press upon this subject to make it clear that becoming reticence has not been observed. Some, for instance, accuse the Minister of not "understanding anything." The charge is comprehensive enough, and for the Minister's comfort we may remind him that it is not without precedent. It used to be alleged against the House of Bourbon that they "learnt nothing and forgot nothing," and it is still the fashion of one great political party in England to speak of another, equally great and not in all respects less intelligent, as "the stupid party." In Hyderabad, perhaps, the charge need not be taken as anything more serious than one of the devices of partizanship. If it is deliberately applied, then those who apply it run the risk of having their own intelligence questioned. It should be enough for the public to know that at the time of his entrance upon office his Excellency was credited by those who had come in contact with him with being a young man of marked capacity, who had profited by a liberal education and by the limited official experience which he had already had. Those who spoke of him as inheriting many of the intellectual faculties of his late father certainly paid him a high compliment, but the friends of both have said pretty confidently that the compliment was deserved, and his subsequent career has done much to merit it. We shall not undertake an estimate of the intellectual qualities of the Minister who is now said to be incapable of understanding anything; if he himself is unable to understand why this should be said of him his inability is shared by a very wide circle in Hyderabad.

The Minister is also, as we have seen, accused of "not bestowing greater attention on the administration of the State and not leaving the pursuit of pleasure." In the quarters in which a more evenly balanced judgment has been brought to bear upon the subject there is reason to believe that a somewhat different view has been taken of the merits of the controversy. The Government of India are said to have expressed more than satisfaction with the manner in which the affairs of the State have been conducted by Salar Jung, and though they very properly keep their own counsel in the matter, the notorious fact that for more than a year past the best efforts of the Residency have been directed towards a reconciliation between the Nizam and his Minister warrants the belief that the Government of India have on the whole formed a favourable opinion of the Minister and his work. Neither Mr. Cordery, Sir Oliver St. John, nor Colonel Ross have concealed their belief that considerable progress and advancement have been made under the present administration. It would be unfair to ignore the fact that it was an encumbered inheritance to which the Minister succeeded. The *regime* of the Peshkar was confessedly not favourable to progress, and it cost his successor months of hard and anxious work to retrieve the State from the condition in which it had been left. Since then there have doubtless been disappointments, and no candid recorder would deny that Hyderabad is still far from being the model State which the late Sir Salar Jung aimed at making it. But on the whole the State has made steady and satisfactory progress. It may be doubted if it ever had an administration which has so much taken the Nizam's subjects into his confidence as the present one. All important administrative measures or changes are promulgated in the *Government Gazette* and issued to the public in the form of notifications. The working of all the chief Departments of the State is reported upon quarterly, and no opportunity is neglected of letting in the light of public criticism upon the actions of the Minister and his Secretaries. The estrangement between the Nizam and his Minister, regrettable though it has been, has in one sense contributed to strengthen Salar Jung's position and to test the merits of his general administration. For nearly eighteen months past, since in fact the present misunderstanding commenced, daily accounts, and weekly, fortnightly and monthly reports of all branches of the Government have, in accordance with the Nizam's orders, been regularly submitted to his Highness, and it is a significant fact that at a time when the work of the Administration has been subject to this minute scrutiny, his Highness has not felt it his duty to take exception to any portion of it. This fact surely has some significance, and it will not be easily disposed of by those who have brought wholesale accusations of incompetence and worse disqualifications against the Minister. It fits in, too, with so much as is known of the views to which high officials of the Indian Government have given expression. For instance, when Sir Steuart Bayley visited Hyderabad last month, he is understood to have expressed satisfaction with the progress the Administration had made under its present management. Indeed, Sir Steuart Bayley made no secret of the opinion which he has always held that Salar Jung is the only one of the Hyderabad nobles with sufficient capacity to govern the State, and that in this respect he is conspicuously superior to those who are desirous of displacing him. We desire to attach no more significance to the fact than it is worth. But it requires more confidence than we can command to set aside the testimony of so competent and trustworthy a witness as Sir Steuart Bayley. There is no need to anticipate, as others have done, the action which the Viceroy will take during his visit to the Nizam's capital next month, if indeed he take action at all. But it may be assumed that his Excellency will give no counsel to the Nizam which will be detrimental to the Hyderabad State, that he will not willingly contribute to the interruption of the good work that has been carried on during the past two and a half years, and that he will give his sanction to no course which will subordinate the interests of the State to personal feeling and the jealousy of partizans. The political edifice which has been constructed in Hyderabad has been too long in rearing to be taken down without much surer promise than has yet been given that as good a structure could be put in its place.

"THE Educated Native" who appeals in another column to the Hindu community is entitled to all the attention that is due to a representative man. His letter would have been stronger if he had not been at such evident pains to throw back upon what may be called the Madhav Bagh section the charge of inconsistency which has been brought against the declared reformers. If anything is to be done in this matter it will surely not be by the most successful efforts of one Hindu party to convict another of being not quite as consistent as it ought to be. It is after all not by controversial triumphs that the battle is to be won, but by persuasion and enlightenment. Hence we do not quite see the appropriateness of the monition to those who have disapproved of the agitation that they are on their trial, and must show that they are reformers in deed and in will. It is better to say, as our correspondent does also say, that "unless every educated man who knows the customs to be evils, whether to a small or a large extent, feels his individual responsibility, there can be no real progress or reform." By the side of this consideration it seems a matter of very small importance whether Madhav Bagh raised a certain or an uncertain voice. Madhav Bagh ought by this time to be forgotten. Legislation is not at present to be resorted to, and the recent notification to that effect should be interpreted as a summons to a persuasive and educating work amongst the Hindus, carried on upon the right lines and by the right men. There is no need just yet to ask, who are the true reformers? The answer to that question will be given not in words, but in deeds. At present it is extremely difficult to reply to it.

CONTROVERSIALISTS who find it useful to point out that India, with its diversity of races and languages, is a continent and not a country, may derive a curious illustration of the fact from a reference in a leading Calcutta daily to a Bombay citizen "whom not to know is to argue"—well most lamentable ignorance. In reviewing Dr. Hunter's article on the Hindu child widow, our contemporary undertakes to correct Dr. Hunter for describing this same fellow-citizen of ours as "a Parsi man of letters," adding for Dr. Hunter's information that "Mr. Malabari is a Guzerati and not a Parsi, as his name ought to have shown," and then rebuking the learned doctor for insistence in his error when he speaks of "this devoted and eloquent Parsi." A "Guzerati and not a Parsi," is magnificent as an illustration of what Eastern India knows about Western India, which seems to be not much more than the Parisian journalist knows of the mysteries of the English peerage. The Home Secretary's recent repudiation in the House of Commons of the charge of being an Irishman will be outdone by somebody else's repudiation of the much more heinous accusation of being a Guzerati and not a Parsi.

As an indication, probably, of contemplated changes, for economy's sake, in the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, it may be mentioned that a circular has been issued to the clergy asking for a return of the number of Government servants included in their congregations.

A SLIGHT change has been made in the programme of the Viceroy's tour in Western India. Instead of embarking at Surat for Goa, his Excellency will come straight to Bombay, arriving at Church Gate Street station at half-past one on the 10th November, and sailing for Goa from Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 1.

IT is somewhat surprising that the statement of Austrian policy with regard to Bulgarian affairs made yesterday by M. Tisza should have been interpreted unfavourably on the Stock Exchange, and have caused a fall in prices. To me it seems to convey a distinct and gratifying assurance that the peace of Europe will be preserved. It is quite certain that Russia will not tear up the Treaty of Berlin and occupy Bulgaria in force unless she has previously "squared" the other great Imperial Powers, and obtained their consent to the final annihilation of the Turkish power in Europe. The alarming character, therefore, of recent events has been wholly due to the common belief that Russia had come to terms with Germany and Austria, and secured their acquiescence in the deposition of Prince Alexander and the conversion of Bulgaria into a Russian province. M. Tisza's declarations suffice to remove this apprehension, and to prove that Austria means to stand by the Treaty of Berlin, and to oppose "seriously and with decision" the execution of plans affecting the Balkan peninsula which would be for the exclusive benefit of Russia. M. Tisza says emphatically that he repudiates Prince Alexander's theory as to having obtained the Crown of Bulgaria directly from the Czar, and being specially dependent on Russia. The signatory Powers to the Treaty of Berlin alone have the right to settle in concert the fate of Bulgaria, and Austria will not suffer any one of those Powers, with the exception of the suzerain State of Turkey, to attempt armed intervention, or the establishment of a protectorate in the Principality. Nothing can be plainer than this language. The foreign policy of Austria, and consequently that of Germany also, is defined as having for its aim the promotion of the individual development of the Balkan States as opposed to the creation of the "permanent influence of any single foreign Power there." In these words we have a clear warning conveyed to Russia not to go too far in the process of Russianizing Bulgaria, or she will encounter the hostility of the Powers of Central Europe. Russia knows better than to persevere with her designs after having received this fair warning. It is true that her agent at Sofia, M. Kaulbars, is proceeding in the most high-handed manner, and already assumes the air of a dictator in his communications with the acting Government of Bulgaria. But his instructions were issued before it was definitely known what line the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet would take. The recent revolution was, in fact, projected at a time when Russia had reason to believe that a fresh step on her part towards Constantinople would not be openly resisted. Turkey no longer counts as a military Power. Her Government is perfectly disorganized, and half of her Pashas are in Russian pay. England, it was calculated, would be contented with offering a wordy remonstrance, but England, thanks to Mr. Gladstone, was so embarrassed with domestic troubles that Germany and Austria could not reckon on receiving active support from her, and would therefore think it expedient to favour the views of Russia. This shrewd calculation has been foiled by the immense increase of strength which has accrued to Lord Salisbury's Government during the recent Session of Parliament. Foreign Powers have begun to realize the fact of Mr. Gladstone's political decadence, to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, Oct. 17.

The Grand Sobranje is summoned to meet on the 27th inst.

The Bulgarian Government is sending M. Grekoff to Constantinople in order to learn the views of the Porte respecting the future Prince of Bulgaria.

Gadban Effendi, the Turkish representative at Sofia, who was suddenly recalled to Constantinople last month, is returning here charged by the Turkish Government to try and bring about a reconciliation between Bulgaria and Russia.

General Kaulbars has forwarded his report to St. Petersburg.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRETPONDENCE.)

RANGOON, Oct. 18.

It is reported that the Chief Commissioner, in response to the Finance Committee's inquiries, has recommended ten per cent. reduction on salaries above Rs. 1,000 per month and twenty per cent. on salaries above Rs. 2,000 per month.

Two lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned for the construction of gridiron roads from Minboo along the old western frontier to Boh Shoay's fastness.

Reports from Ningyan is still most unsatisfactory; indeed alarming. The authorities there seized all the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation's baggage and riding animals, and quartered troops in their houses.

General Macpherson has returned to Thayetmyo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Oct. 16..

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats in favor of buyers.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		70
4½ " "		74
3 "	Consols for Account	100⅜
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ "	French Rentes	110

Bar Silver—Nothing doing.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 17.

10 p.m.	79·2

MONDAY, Oct. 18.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	83·4

Up till a late hour last night there was no perceptible change in the condition of Mr. Daly, who still lay unconscious at the European General Hospital.

THE programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's tour, after arriving at Bombay on the 13th of November, is as follows:—His Excellency will leave for Poona on the 16th, returning to Bombay on the 17th. On the 19th he will leave for Nandgaon and Rozah, and on the 22nd will proceed to Aurungabad. He will arrive at Hyderabad on the 24th, where he will halt three days; and on the 28th leave for Mysore. On the 2nd December he will leave for Seringapatam and Bangalore, and will halt at Bangalore one day and leave for Trichinopoly on the 5th. His Excellency is timed to arrive at Madura on the 6th and at Tanjore on the 7th December. Pondicherry will be reached on the 7th, and the Viceregal party will embark on the same day for Calcutta. The dates after leaving Hyderabad are not yet definitely settled.

MR. J. MCLEOD CAMPBELL, in his report on the Customs Administration of the Port of Bombay in the year 1885-86, speaks in eulogistic terms of the assistance he received from his subordinate officers. He says:—"Mr. Wright's long experience and good judgment make him a very valuable assistant. The other permanent Assistant Collectors, Messrs. Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee and W. E. Young, are also very efficient, and Mr. Jehangier Manakji Cursetjee (now of the Salt Department) did excellent work while acting as Assistant Collector in the absence on leave of Mr. Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee; Mr. Ainsworth continues to deserve credit for his management of the Preventive Department. Of the subordinate officers, Messrs. Walsh and Miller, inspectors, Preventive Department; Mr. Ardeshir Jehangir Wadia, head examiner, and Mr. Bomanjee Framjee, head gauger, deserve special mention."

A LETTER from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah reports that the Mecca pilgrimage has terminated without any outbreak of cholera or other contagious disease, and that the public health is satisfactory.

THE Finance Committee has arrived in Darjeeling, but probably the original programme, requiring the attendance of the heads of Calcutta offices, will be abandoned.

MR. W. F. AGNEW, Officiating Judge in the Calcutta High Court, has been seriously indisposed at Paris.

IT appears that the s. s. Indus, whose collision with the Orient line's Potosi in the Bay of Biscay was recently described in the Melbourne *Age*, was a boat trading between London and Marseilles, and not the vessel of the same name formerly in the P. and O. Co.'s fleet.

ONE of the methods which has been adopted in the Punjab for the reclamation of the criminal tribes is to induce them to enlist in the police. This is on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief. With the Minas the plan is said to have proved very successful. They make good choukidars and service in the police is very popular among them. An attempt is also to be made to induce the Beloochees in the Karnal and Umballa districts to join the police force, or to try other honest means of livelihood.

THE dignity of labour is held in small regard in some parts of Bengal. Mr. Larminie, Commissioner of Dacca, tells us there is a considerable population of young men in his division who have received a certain amount of English education, living in idleness, supported by their not very wealthy relatives. This is an evil which unhappily is not confined to Dacca. There are young men in all parts of India, who, having received an English education, prefer to do clerical work on coolies' pay rather than obtain a decent livelihood by following their fathers' trade.

THE affairs of Cashmere have recently attracted much attention, owing to the dismissal of Babu Nilamber Mukerji, whose continuance in office was considered to have the effect of retarding the work of progress upon which the Maharajah is at present bent. The accounts which have appeared in the up-country papers of the circumstances under which Nilamber Babu severed his connection with the State have not always been favourable to him. Another version of his dismissal or resignation—it is not quite clear which term is applicable in the present case—is given, however, in the *Indian Mirror*, which says:—

Babu Nilamber had two courses open to him—to receive his fat pay along with a shower of favours from his kind master, and connive at the widespread corruption and immorality of the Cashmere officialdom, or to retire into private life, and live a comparatively poor but thoroughly honest man. We are glad that Nilamber Babu could command sufficient strength of mind to be able to adopt firmly the latter of the two alternatives. It was not an easy feat that he achieved. Nothing would have been easier for him than to have, if he had so wished, made friends with his brother-officials, earned besides his pay a couple of lacs or more per year, advised His Highness the Maharajah to fall in with the proposals of the British Government, and paid court to its representative and other Anglo-Indian sojourners in the Happy Valley. If he had done all this, and used a little eye-wash, he would, he was perfectly aware, have been regarded as a great administrator, a man of admirable tact and ability, and the Allahabad and Lahore papers, that now propagate all manner of ficticious rumours against him, would, in all probability, have sung his praises, and lauded him up to the skies.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere has authorised a Punjaub paper to contradict the statement that he is dissatisfied with the services of Dewan Gobind Sahai as Prime Minister, and is thinking of nominating a successor. As far as His Highness is concerned, he has "no intention to replace his present Prime Minister." During Babu Nilamber Mukerji's tenure of office as Finance Minister, Dewan Gobind Sahai appears to have taken no share in the administration.

THE announcement that the *Messageries Maritimes* were negotiating for the permission of the French Government to run a new line of steamers from Aden to Kurrachee, thus bringing Sind into near communication with Europe than any other part of India, was premature. At any rate, the agents of the *Messageries Maritimes* in India can give no information as to the completion of arrangement of the kind. Moreover, the necessary consent could only be obtained from the French Government after discussion in the French Chambers.

THE report on the administration of Criminal Justice in Lower Burma during 1885 is not specially discouraging, but it shows that a good deal still remains to be done before much improvement in the criminal record of the Province can be expected. The total number of persons brought before all the courts increased by over 14,000 during the year, but the increase is wholly in less serious offences, the serious crimes reported having fallen off. The decrease in serious crime is partly ascribed, so far as Rangoon is concerned, to the more active co-operation of the headmen of different nationalities; but even here the Officiating Recorder is not disposed to put too much trust in the honesty or capability of the native policeman or the heartiness of the co-operation accorded by the inhabitants. Outside Rangoon there was less success in the detection of crime, and it is noteworthy also that the number of convictions in serious cases fell off. Moulmein has a bad eminence in this respect. In that city the percentage of persons convicted fell from 60 to 44. The Judge ascribes these unsatisfactory results to want of care on the part of the magistrates committing; it is to be hoped the latter have taken the hint and are doing better work this year.

EXPERIMENTS were tried by the Agricultural Department in Assam last year to determine the practicability of growing *muga* silk for the English market. A small quantity of *muga* yarn was sent to Mr. Wardle, of Leek, in January last, which cost on an average Rs. 3·11 per lb., exclusive of carriage, but Mr. Wardle has not as yet reported on its value for the purpose of the English manufacture. Again, 6,000 *muga* cocoons were sent to a gentleman in Calcutta, who had invented an improved process of reeling this silk, which would enable him, he fancied, to obtain a remunerative price for it in the English market. This, however, did not prove to be the case, for the yarn when reeled and sent to England was valued at a price insufficient to repay the cost of producing it in India. The largest experiment was made by the Bengal Silk Company, who were supplied by Government with three lakhs of *muga* cocoons at a cost of Rs. 600, or Rs. 2 per 1,000. These cocoons were reeled into 671lbs. of yarn, besides 58lbs. of marketable floss and waste. Unfortunately the yarn was damaged on its way to England, and proved unsaleable; so that the results of this experiment, by which it was hoped to test the possibilities of a trade in *muga*, was defeated.

IN Madras it appears that it is not only the Mahomedans who are to a great extent excluded from employment in Government offices by the Hindus, but the lower castes of Hindus themselves are also excluded by the Brahmins. The extent to which this is the case is shown by the fact that though the Brahmins, according to the last Census, only amounted to 3·94 per cent. of the total number of Hindus in the Presidency, they filled 75 per cent. of the appointments in the Uncovenanted Service. It is stated that, whenever a Brahmin is at the head of an office, no one except one of his own caste has any chance of obtaining employment.

IT is rumoured that the members of the Finance Commission will embody the recollections of their visit to Madras in a few recommendations trenching on the allowances made to the "Satrap of the South." The roving knights-errant of finance are believed to harbour the intention of proposing that a thousand rupees a month be retrenched from the Governor's salary; that His Excellency's Band be no longer maintained at the expense of the country, and that the Body Guard in its present form be disbanded. The *Madras Mail* accepts with every show of resignation the proposal to lop off a thousand rupees from the Governor's salary, and does not regret the proposal to disband the Governor's Body Guard. But it is well-nigh inconsolable at the prospect of losing the Governor's Band, in regard to which it says:—"It has admirably assisted at innumerable banquets, dances, and balls. For about fifteen years it has had the great advantage of being conducted by a born musician, of exceptional talent, who has been personally congratulated by the Prince of Wales on its performances. It is probably the most efficient Band in the country, and its dispersal would be a serious public loss. Mr. Stradiot is too good a musician not to be snapped up immediately he was thrown out of employment; and his bandsmen have been too well drilled to stand in any danger of not finding congenial billets. But the Band would be sorely missed by the present generation, especially by the lovely and accomplished ones who have no so often danced to its ravishing strains."

THE Exhibition project moves apace in Shanghai. Such an enterprise in a country like China, however, presents many and peculiar difficulties.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

THE following is the review of Mr. Moore, Commissioner of Customs, on Mr. J. McL. Campbell's report on the Customs administration of the Port of Bombay in 1885-86:—

From a revenue point of view, the results of the year's administration are very satisfactory, the gross realizations—Imperial and Provincial—having increased from Rs. 14,10,179-15-4 in 1884-85 to Rs. 14,63,267-2-4 in 1885-86 (about 4 per cent.), and the net realizations from Rs. 14,00,710-12-5 to Rs. 14,49,145-10-0.

The Import Duty shows an increase of Rs. 1,06,841, to which "arms and ammunition" contribute Rs. 6,969, "liquors" Rs. 99,137, and articles imported by post Rs. 845; while opium shows a decrease of Rs. 110. The Collector has explained that the increase in the duty on arms and ammunition is due to larger importations of safety, fuse and common gunpowder for blasting purposes; and that under "liquors," to larger importations of brandy. The fluctuations under other items are small and call for no remark.

On the other hand there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 54,517 in the collections on account of Export Duty, resulting from smaller exports of rice to Zanzibar.

The items of Provincial revenue collected during the year under review aggregate Rs. 31,294-4-6 against Rs. 30,345-1-11 realized in the preceding year.

The expenditure of the department during the year 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 3,28,144-7-10, as detailed in Appendix I., of which Rs. 2,17,337 only pertain to the Bombay Custom House proper, and the rest to the Commissioner's office.

The remarks and statistics given by the Collector under the head "General Administration" show that the work of the Custom House in all branches progressed steadily. No change of any importance was made during the year under review in Customs procedure or administrative details. A revised edition of standing orders and rules relating to Customs procedure was issued, to gether with a lucid introduction carefully prepared by Mr G. F. M. Grant, C.S., who held the office of Collector of Customs till about the close of the year 1885.

Mr. Campbell's remarks, showing the loss resulting from the continuance of the exemption from duty of perfumed spirit imported in bottles containing less than four ounces each, deserve attention. Bottles of cheap "Eau de Cologne" are now retailed by thousands in all parts of the Presidency, and it is used as a substitute for liquor.

Both Messrs. Grant and Campbell have administered the department efficiently. I join in the commendations bestowed by the Collector on the subordinate officers. The relations of the department with the mercantile community continue to be satisfactory.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. There was a fairly good attendance of natives.

In the absence of the president of the Bombay branch, Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmookh, Mr. K. M. Shroff was invited to occupy the chair. In opening the proceedings, the chairman said a mistaken notion had gone abroad that the society was languishing in Bombay, but the annual report, which would presently be read to the meeting, would dissipate the idea. During the seven years of its existence in Bombay, the society had gone through a very stormy and critical period. It was, however, a matter for congratulation that Colonel Olcott still continued to labour in the cause of the society with the same unselfish devotion, and the same unflagging industry which had marked his first utterances on that very platform, seven years ago. The society had before it useful and benevolent objects, and it had done some practical good, as would be seen from the report. Mr. Shroff then referred to what he called a well-conceived conspiracy planned against the society by "two miserable nidividuals," and said that "the diabolical attempt" had failed in its entirety, and failed most ignominiously. Although two years and a half had elapsed since that attempt had been made, the Theosophical movement had gone on prospering in different parts of the country, and it would go on prospering in spite of whatever obstacles that might be thrown in its way. (Applause.) Those wishing to join the society were told by Mr. Shroff that they should not expect to see phenomena. The days of miracles had passed, and if those who became members of the society did not see anything, it would be their own fault, because they cannot command that amount of patience, mental work, and unselfish desire, which were requisite for the pursuit of Theosophical studies. (Applause.)

The report, which was here read by Mr. Rustomjee A. Daroovala, the secretary of the local branch, stated that the society was founded on the 17th Sept. 1875 at New York. The local branch had hitherto been encouraged and supported at its anniversaries and other public occasions by the respected president of the society, Col. H. T. Olcott, but he had not been able to favour them with his presence that evening on account of his pressing engagements. As the society's means increased, the treasures of wisdom, now locked up, would be disseminated throughout the world. The buildings for the library and museum had been completed, and the opening ceremony will take place at the time of the anniversary convention in December next. The society hoped that, in course of time, the size and value of the library and museum would attract the cleverest pundits and most learned western orientalists, and that Adyar, the head-quarters of the Theosophical Society, would become almost a second Alexandria, an intellectual metropolis of the East. There had been nine admissions of new members, among whom were several men of mark, namely, the first native Civilian of this Presidency, Mr. Shripad Babajee Thakar, two able lawyers, Messrs. Shamrao Vithul and Mirza Hoosein Khan. The Theosophical Publication Fund Committee had printed 2,000 copies of the English translation of the *Bhagvad Gita*, nearly all of which had been sold; and also, 1,000 copies of Patanjali's Yoga Philosophy, of which more than 500 had been sold. The Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary was opened on the 1st July 1884, and the number of cases treated during the two years was 40,063, giving a daily average of about 65 cases. Among the patients treated, there were many who had failed to obtain relief in other hospitals and dispensaries.

Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan addressed the meeting on the excellence of Theosophy from a Mahomedan point of view, observing that the foundation of the society must be looked upon as one of the most fortunate events of the 19th century. He passed in review the Sufi and other schools, which like Theosophy encouraged the highest studies, and turning to Theosophy, he said its object was to dispel darkness and help to raise humanity to the highest level, by forming the nucleus of universal brotherhood. The speaker concluded by praying that the aims of the society might spread far and wide, and that the efforts of those who worked for it might be crowned with brilliant success.

Mr. A. D. Ezekiel, who had come specially from Poona to be present at the meeting, next addressed the company. He said it was through the Theosophical Society that his attention was first directed to the Hebrew Cabala, the study of which, he was sorry to say, had been almost entirely neglected even by his own people. The philosophy it continued, if it were made known to the world, would be found to compare very favourably with Vedanta philosophy, and he hoped that Professor Max Müller, who has been editing some of the sacred books of the East, would not lose sight of the treasure which lay hidden in the Hebrew work. The Hebrews, like the Hindoos, had had their great sages and rishis to look back to and adore, chief among whom was Moses—father, teacher, interpreter, lawgiver. The Cabala afforded a key to the study of Theosophy, which the speaker wound up by observing has a grand and useful future before it.

Mr. Shamrao Vithal was glad to see that the society had now safely passed through the hostile criticisms which had been aimed at it, and had now become a permanent institution in the land, quietly doing its work for the good of the country, and promoting the grand principle of universal brotherhood.

Mr. Rustomjee A. Daroovala then stepped forward to address the meeting chiefly from the point of view of a Zoroastrian. He said that the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood man is of the spirit and essence of Zoroastrianism, which is founded on the broadest basis of universal love and benevolence. He rejoiced to see that there were now many eminent men in Europe who had enlisted in the ranks of the society. The influence of Theosophy had spread far and wide, branches having been established in all the countries of Europe, in Australia, in the West Indies, in Ceylon, Burma and India. There were now so many branches in all parts of India that if a Theosophist were to travel from Cape Comorin to the foot of the Himalayas, he would find everywhere troops of Theosophists to welcome him as a brother. In that same hall, sometime ago, a large meeting was held to support the candidature of Messrs. Dadabhai Navrojee and Lal Mohun Ghose during the late elections. While giving these gentlemen their due meed of praise for the battle which they had been fighting for their civil rights and for the sympathy they had been striving to arouse in the minds of Englishmen, the speaker asked, in the words of Professor Seeley, the author of the "Expansion of England," whether at present they had anything like an united India? Does India exist as a whole? The answer was it does not exist, and therefore, he said, let us work in the right direction to secure the union of the people who are now divided into so many castes and creeds. This could only be done by promoting mutual tolerance and love, which again could be brought about by Theosophy. Let the people first advance in their moral principles and learn to govern themselves before they could govern the country. The speaker was loudly cheered when he concluded his address.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and another was passed to Mr. Ezekiel for having come all the way from Poona to address them. One or two Pundits having addressed the meeting in Hindustani, the proceedings terminated.

THE TITHE AGITATION IN WALES.

THE Anti-tithe League have issued a statement, setting forth that the following are the objects sought to be accomplished by the League:—"1. To support in a Constitutional and peaceable manner such appeals as may be made by farmers for deductions in the tithe-rent charge in the various parishes. 2. To assist farmers, as far as the funds will allow, to defray the expenses atttending sales made of their stock by the clergy, with the view of securing the payment of their tithes in full. 3. To furnish its members with such information as they may require respecting the laws relating to tithe." The document further states that the League will not undertake to advise farmers as to what deductions they should apply for; this question will be left to their judgment in their respective localities. The League is not favourable to the transfer of tithes from tenants to landowners, as it is not probable that any or ultimate immediate relief would be secured to either party by such transfer. The League was not formed with the object of securing the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church; but the depressed state of agriculture, and the refusal of the clergy to listen to the appeals made to them by the farmers for reductions in the tithe-rent charge have so influenced the minds of the members of the League that they consider that a louder demand than heretofore should be made for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England, especially in Wales, and whenever the Church is disendowed it is earnestly hoped that no such deceptive and unsatisfactory measure of disendowment will be proposed as was applied to the Irish Church; but such a measure only as will secure to the country the greatest amount possible from the tithes, the whole or a large proportion of which should remain in each parish or district, to be applied to educational and other local purposes, whereby ratepayers will be relieved from many burdens which are now felt to be extremely oppressive.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1ST OCTOBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, with the Overland mails of the 1st October. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Sayton
Capt Pollock
Misses Pollock
Miss Bland
Mr and Mrs Cornwall
Mr and Mrs W O Clarke and infant
Mr and Mrs Michell
Mrs H ydn and infant
Mr and Mrs Cockerell
Mr J Morenas
Mrs M-a es and infant
Mr M Zaeslin
Mr and Mrs C Hudson
Mrs and Miss Smith and three children
Mrs Cama
Mr S Roberts
Mrs E W Digby
Mr J Chansler
Mr T Dowderwell
Mr G Cooper
Mr W Williams
Miss Mario Stewart
Mr and Mrs Harding and three children
Baron G de Gunsburg
Mr McLaren

FROM VENICE.

Mr T Prang
Major and Mrs Riddle
Mr and Mrs Fisher

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Soares
Mr C H Hills
Mr G Herbst
Mr W Logan
Mr Pratt
Mr F A Assman
Mr J Hinks
Mr F Glover
Major Collingwood
Mr J Jackson
Mr Bhavnagree
Miss Bhavnagree
Mrs H P Picot
Mr W D Wilkins
Major Gilchrist
Surgeon-Major Gray
Mr H M Studd
Mr J W Jervis
Mr and Mrs Jamieson
Mr G H de Maistre
Surgeon-Major McNally
Mr H T Ward
Mr Monteath
Mr C P Cooper
Mr A P Hill
Mr W J Handcock
Major Wilson
Mr J A Kinnison
Mr G Shaw
Capt and Mrs Roupell
Dr McLaughlan
Mr and Mrs Robertson
Mr and Mrs W Good
Mr R Farquhar, M P
Mr C E Pierse

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 25TH SEPTEMBER TO 1ST OCTOBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Council at Balmoral on Friday. The Prince of Wales, Viscount Cross and the Right Hon. R. Bourke were present.

The Queen has appointed Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q. C., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Mr. C. P. Ilbert, C. S. I.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued by Commission on Saturday. The Appropriation Bill and other Bills, which had passed both Houses having received the Royal Assent in due form, the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech closing the Session, and Parliament was declared to be prorogued till the 11th of November.

The Marquis of Salisbury, on Friday, left Hatfield-house for Dieppe, to join his family, at the Chalet Cecil.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a Welsh correspondent, has expressed the opinion that a new development in the political life of Wales is about to take place, but he leaves it for those more exclusively connected than he is with the Principality to give to that development particular direction.

The freedom of the burgh of Linlithgow was presented on Friday to Lord Rosebery, who, in responding, touched on the evils of centralization, and descanted on the importance of cherishing Scottish national life.

At a meeting of London merchants, bankers, and other influential citizens, held at the Mansion-house, on Monday, to consider the Prince of Wales's letter relative to the founding of a Colonial and Indian Institute, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, it was unanimously resolved to appoint a consultative committee to suggest the best means of raising the necessary funds.

At the special request of the Prince of Wales, all contributions towards an intended testimonial to his Royal Highness for his services as President of the Executive Committee of the Colonial Exhibition will now go to the fund for establishing the Imperial Institute.

A memorial, signed by about 40 members of Parliament belonging to both parties, has been sent to Mr. E. Stanhope, urging on the Government the necessity of immediately establishing British authority in Zululand. The Aborigines' Protection Society have also forwarded to the Colonial Office a resolution to the same effect.

Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson has been chosen Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Mr. Parnell, in a letter to the President of the Irish National League of America, declares that the Irish tenant-farmers are threatened with extermination by a combination between the Government and the landlords, and calls on his countrymen beyond the Atlantic for moral and material assistance to frustrate all such attempts.

The anti-tithe war in North Wales has extended to the Vale of Llangollen, where the farmers are organizing to demand a reduction of 25 per cent. from the tithe-charge.

In the Sanitary Congress at York on Friday, among the subjects discussed were open spaces, physical education, and the collection, storage, and filtration of water. The final meeting was held on Saturday evening, when appropriate addresses were delivered to the working classes.

The ninth annual conference of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was opened on Tuesday in Gray's Inn Hall, Dr. Bond, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, presiding. Many interesting papers have been read.

Seven inhabitants of Glasgow and its neighbourhood who on Saturday went on an excursion to Loch Fyne to witness the effects of the blasting of a granite quarry at Crarae, were killed by the choke-damp resulting from the explosion, and many more persons were carried off the ground unconscious.

The Hon. F. Strutt, while driving from Belper station to his residence at Milford, on Monday, was thrown from his dog-cart and seriously injured.

Three soldiers of the Border Regiment, stationed at Carlisle, while engaged with their comrades in a paper chase, were drowned in the river Eden, being carried away by a strong current.

The British steamer Suffolk, from Baltimore for London, was wrecked off Lizard Head on Tuesday The passengers and crew were all saved.

The Irish constabulary, since their reorganization under General Buller, have struck a blow at "moonlighting" in Kerry and other disturbed districts. At Fealebridge they surprised a gang of marauders preparing for a raid, and, after a skirmish, captured six of the band, two of whom were wounded. At Castleisland and also near Killarney similar lawless expeditions have been frustrated.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in answer to a memorial from Canon Pope for the release of Father Fahy, has declined to interfere in the Madras case.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. S. Hodgson, Ret.; Lieut. J. L. Baker, Mad. Ret.; Lord Gerald Fitzgerald; General R. W. Lacy; Capt. Partridge; Capt. Henry Trafford Trafford; Mr. James Kennedy; Mr. George Robinson; Lady Hut.

General Kaulbars arrived on Saturday at Sofia, being welcomed by the Russophile party. He delivered a virtual *ultimatum*, requiring the Regency immediately to raise the state of siege, to release the political prisoners, and to postpone the meeting of the Grand Sobranje. These demands not being at once complied with, he has since embodied them in a circular, which he has sent to the Russian Consuls for distribution in the Principality, and which upbraids the Bulgarian Government and the Deputies for want of confidence in the Czar and for a series of affronts to Russia. This document has produced a very unfavourable effect, and the Regency are now stated to be assuming an attitude of firm resistance.

In the Hungarian Diet yesterday, M. Tisza declared that the Berlin Treaty ought to be maintained, and that no change could be effected in the relations of the Balkan States without the consent of the signatory Powers.

Turkey is displaying great activity in strengthening the fortress of Erzeroum and her other defences along the Asiatic frontier.

From Athens it is reported that England and Austria are sounding the Governments of the Balkan States with a view to a union against Russian aggression, but that no such overtures have yet been made to Greece.

A section of the Opposition in Roumania openly favours Russian pretensions, and several of the newspapers are inciting the people to revolution.

The Oriental Congress has commenced its sittings at Vienna, being attended by many eminent Asiatic scholars from various countries.

A statue of Hugo Grotius, the eminent Dutch jurist, was publicly unveiled at Delft on Saturday.

M. de Freycinet arrived at Toulouse on Tuesday on a political tour, and was warmly received. At a banquet held there he expounded at length the policy of France in foreign, colonial, and domestic affairs.

Senor Castelar has published a letter strongly denouncing the late military revolt in Spain. A plot to disturb public order at Corunna was defeated by the vigilance of the authorities.

At Cairo, on Sunday, M. Lavison, a Russian subject and agent to the ex-Khedive, broke, with a body of armed Albanians, into the Ismailia Palace, the residence of Mukhtar Pasha, claiming possession in Ismail Pasha's name. When required to withdraw, the intruder invoked Russian protection, but was ultimately forced to retire, under protest. He has, it is said, been since disowned by the ex-Khedive.

A Government steam launch, which was proceeding from Tounghoo to Ningyan, Burma, with the new Deputy Commissioner on board, was attacked by 1,500 insurgents, but fought its way through the rebels, with the loss of one killed and seven wounded.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape, is about to proceed to Mauritius to inquire into the state of affairs in that island.

The Zulu Chief Dabulamanzi was shot on the 23d ult. in the Reserve territory, whither he had fled on hearing that two Boers were ordered to arrest him.

From Melbourne, it is reported, that communications are going on between the different Australian colonies with regard to the proposed Imperial Institute.

The Canadian Government has decided to ask the Dominion Parliament to vote £20,000 towards the founding of the Imperial Institute.

THE AUSTRIAN NELSON.

TEGETHOFF'S Column, on the Prater-stern, in Vienna, which was to be unveiled on the day of Lissa, July 20, but out of the Emperor's noble consideration for the feelings of the Italians, was left, completely finished as it was, under cover for some eight weeks longer, was at last to be uncovered on Wednesday morning, Sept. 22, in the presence of the Emperor, Crown Prince, Crown Princess, the Diplomatic Corps, Military and Naval authorities, &c. It is the finest monument Vienna possesses, and, with regard to artistic accomplishment, one of the finest in the world. Englishmen henceforward visiting Vienna will be agreeably surprised, when seeing Tegethoff's Column in the Prater-stern, by its reminding them of Nelson's Column, which indeed was the model for the designers and artists.

Wilhelm von Tegethoff was a genius who would have honoured any nation. He was born at Marburg, in Styria, where his first monument in Austria was unveiled three years ago. He entered the Navy at the yearly age of thirteen, and about twelve years later he already found himself Commander of the war-ship Taurus, in Syra, where an amusing conflict arose between him and an English Admiral who neglected to salute the Taurus when it entered the port. Young Tegethoff wrote a peppery letter to the Admiral, demanding "satisfaction," which, indeed, was not denied him, as the usual salutation was granted, although later than it was due. Tegethoff, in 1859, undertook a journey of exploration, together with the African traveller, Theodore Henglin, first to Abyssinia, later to several countries on the coast of the Red Sea, where he was made a prisoner at Bendergahm, and released only after paying a heavy ransom. Some years after he made the journey round the world on board of Archduke Maximilian's Elizabeth, and being nominated Corvette Captain, chiefly on the recommendation of the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico, who first found out Tegethoff's genius, he was placed in command of the small Austrian fleet, consisting of only three vessels, which, together with an equally small Prussian fleet, won a victory over the Danes, although the Allies were compelled to retire after it. In the course of this naval engagement the mast of the Schwarzenberg was set on fire by a hostile bomb. The ship was in the greatest danger, but Tegethoff coolly gave the order, "First defeat the enemy, then extinguish," and his men continued fighting amidst the flames surrounding them. Tegethoff won the Theresian Cross, and was from that time considered one of the most daring and bravest naval Commanders. Two years later he fully justified the fame attached to his name after Heligoland. It is well to say that, without Persano's utter incompetence and cowardice, Tegethoff, with his seven ironclads, would not have defeated the Italians, with eleven ironclads, off Lissa. The ramming of the Re d'Italia was admirably conceived and carried out, and at no moment was Tegethoff's great genius as a Commander better displayed than at the time when the Austrian line-of-battle ship Kaiser was disabled and compelled to run ashore by the the Re di Portobello. The Italians, after the combat, were the first to praise Tegethoff, and to this day they consider him one of the greatest naval Commanders that ever lived. Tegethoff, however, having won this splendid victory, which the more raised the hearts of the Austrians as it fell amidst the crushing defeat of the Northern Army against the Prussians—Tegethoff, the hero, having returned to Vienna, fell into disgrace there, it is said, for having used sharp words in a dispute about naval estimates with some high personage. He was sent out of the country on a "mission" to England, France, and the United States, "to study there the Naval institutions," as the redtape version went; in reality, to leave the field free for his adversaries in Vienna. The reception given him in England and America awoke, however, the Austrians to their senses and duties. Prussia invited Tegethoff to enter her Navy, which he declined, preferring to return to his ungrateful country. There, at last, he was duly treated. Having fetched from Mexico the remains of his unfortunate protector, the Emperor Maximilian, he was nominated Chief Commander of the Austrian Navy, and at the same time Chief of the Admiralty, in which capacities he was thoroughly to reorganise the Austrian Navy, a task which he performed within the short time of three years. When he suddenly died, not more than forty-three years old, on the 7th of April, 1871, the reorganisation of the Navy was completed, and Tegethoff's spirit still animates this Navy, at present commanded by his faithful disciple and comrade of Lissa, Baron Sterneck.

ENGLAND—A CURIOUS COUNTRY.

M. FELIX NARJOUX is a Persian architect. He has lately made a tour through the United Kingdom; and under the title of "En Angleterre," he has published his impressions. M. Norjoux's England is inhabited by a race of savages, who get drunk every night, but who are yet so absurdly fastidious that they will not wash their faces in the water which has cleansed their hands, and sometimes use three or four towels in the course of one ablution. There never was so observant a traveller, nor one so fortunate when strange sights were to be seen. About London he says very little; he was anxious to be off to the barbarous provinces, where the true inwardness of the British people was to be seen to better advantage. But in the course of his remarks upon house-rents in London, M. Narjoux does casually observe that a genteel family residence can be obtained "in the Guildhall quarter" (which he seems to think is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Russell-square) for £100 or £120 a year.

An English husband and wife at home, M. Narjoux tells us, are an amazing pair—martyrs to the spleen and addicted to over-eating. The mother concerns herself very little with her children. Immediately they are old enough, they are sent to boarding-schools. When the boys grow up, they go to the colonies, and when the girls leave school, they start in chase of husbands. It is because English parents see so little of their children that they feel no pang when their offspring depart for the Antipodes, hence to the boarding-school system are directly traceable the colonizing propensities of the Britons. Even when her children are at home the British matron has very little time to devote to them; since she has to attend the meetings of innumerable philanthropic societies, and to listen to the sermons of the fashionable preachers—"when," that is to say, "she does not preach herself." In her absence the unmarried daughters breakfast with their young-lady friends, and spend the remainder of the morning in visiting "exhibitions of pictures, flowers, fruit, or babies." For some time M. Narjoux was vastly puzzled that we should eat so small a quantity of bread at meals, but he presently discovered the reason. The soil of this country is unfavourable to the growth of wheat; hence the price of bread was at one time extremely high. The importation of foreign wheat has reduced the price; but we have continued—such is the force of habit—to consider bread very dear, while meat, as every housekeeper knows, has become cheaper and cheaper. "Thus it is that from time immemorial small slices of bread and large slices of meat have been served at English tables." Save on the rare occasions when there are friends to dinner, that meal, as well as others, is eaten in melancholy silence. "If the children speak, the mother corrects them; the father feeds calmly on. From time to time one or other holds his or her glass or plate, with a 'Please,' 'Thank you,' or 'More,' and that is all." After dinner the ladies and children retire. The gentlemen remain—if there be only one he stays by himself—and to them or him are served "fiery wines, such as sherry and port, spirits, or sugared wine, in which ginger and cayenne-pepper have been infused." If the hard-drinking Briton takes, as he usually does, more than is good for him, his wife makes no remonstrance. She is so accustomed to this "natural accident" that she thinks nothing of it.

M. Narjoux was fortunate enough to be in England at Christmas-time, which he spent at a certain "Stomiron House," a splendid mansion in Denbighshire, as the guest of a gentleman who had been enriched by numerous lucrative contracts. Everything connected with that house was very remarkable. M. Narjoux engraves several views of it, from which it may perchance be recognised, to the exceeding dismay, we should say, of the host and of the author's fellow-guests, who are most unmercifully lampooned. Upon the "coach" which conveyed the visitors from the railway station the horn was tootled by the "butler." Arrived at Stomiron, M. Narjoux forthwith transgressed sundry laws of "le comfortable anglais," and was sharply taken to task by a candid English friend. What did he mean by washing his face in the same water as his hands, and by drying himself upon any towel he fancied, instead of using each in its proper place: the large soft one for rubbing the body after a cold douche; a

same height. Ava, excluding the suburbs, is about five miles and a half round. Its houses are mere huts, thatched with grass; some of the dwellings of chiefs being constructed of planks; while in the outer town there were probably in all not half a dozen houses constructed of brick and mortar. No greater contrast can be imagined than between the wretched habitations and the superb temples which, towering with their countless spires far above the common domestic life of the town, are alone seen at a distance, and give the place a truly gem-like appearance. It may well be imagined that Ava has not improved in appearance since it ceased to be the Burmese capital. Even while it maintained that distinction, it was not alone in the enjoyment of Royal favour, for the Burmese monarchs have been in the habit of changing their capitals, and Amarapura, the "immortal city," was, alternately with Ava, a Royal residence. To Amarapura the Court repaired on quitting Ava finally; and it was not till 1860 that Amarapura itself was in turn abandoned.

It is of Mandalay that these Royal Sanctuaries speak to us with "voice potential;" for it was from the heart of this city that they have but lately come; and the reverses of fortune are strikingly exemplified in the removal of such objects from their sacred seclusion to the midst of a public pleasure-garden, crowded at this time with multitudes little likely to regard them with reverence, or even to recognise the fact that they have been in the highest degree sacred for the very few. Like Ava, Mandalay is planned on the principle of a town within a town. It is a square, each side of which is more than a mile long, the enclosing walls being twenty-six feet high and three feet thick. The inner square gives an area of seventy-two acres, appropriated to buildings of state. Here, as at Ava, there is an inner wall with a surrounding stockade. The Government offices and the Royal Mint are within the central town, and here also is the High Court for appeals. A few great functionaries, such as the Foreign Minister and the Minister of the Interior, have offices in the inner town; and beyond those buildings is the reception hall of the palace, with its rich decorations and golden throne. Some other apartments have been described by travellers; but into the inner rooms no European had ever penetrated till the seizure of the palace by our troops. Then it was that these sanctuaries of the Buddhist faith were profaned by invading footsteps, and the eyes of British soldiers were struck with wonder by the wealth of artistic forms in repousse gold and silver, ivory and wood carvings, and all the splendours of oriental design.

It would seem from the look of both the oratories that they are weather-worn, and, though secluded in the most sacred recesses of the palace, were yet in the open air. Externally, they are in a state of completeness, but much has to be done by way of setting the inside walls and ceilings in order. The nearest to the spectators who may have approached their situation by descending the flight of stone steps from the terrace, or by advancing along the gravel path in the opposite direction, is open to the public gaze, and the barrenness of its interior oddly contrasts with the outside magnificence. The farther sanctuary is closed. That one, supposed to be about two centuries old, had been removed to Mandalay either direct from Ava, or possibly from a more recent resting-place, Amarapura. Though the smaller structure is said to have been erected at Mandalay during King Theebaw's reign it looks quite as old as the oratory which is closely shut. Both are covered with Buddhist carvings, the figure of Guatama having a conspicuous place; and, excepting where red paint is introduced for broad effects, and as a foil, every portion of each sanctuary is gilt and curiously inlaid with glass mosaic work. Minarets, surmounted by slender finials, with minute tremulous ornaments, spring up in countless profusion. The intricacy of the carving and the multiplicity of the figures will baffle all attempts to trace out their emblematic significance and imagery. Winged angels at the several corners of the lower stage are spreading out their hands, with the palms forward. In these figures, more than in any others, there is a curious approach to European character. The completion of the interior system of ornament will be watched with much interest.

CIVIL SERVICE GRIEVANCES IN FRANCE.

The grievances which exist in the English Civi Service may still be said to have their counterparts in France. Despite the retrenchments which have been carried out under the Republic, a good deal has yet to be effected in the matter of doing away with useless appointments and cutting down superfluous salaries. Under the existing administrative *régime* there are two distinct sets of folk who feel themselves aggrieved—the general public, as personified by the Radical party in the Chamber, and the officials of the lower divisions in the public service. The public complain that they have to pay for a lot of useless officials, who fritter their time away in the bureaux, and some of whom—as, for instance, the purely ornamental chief librarians at places like the Opera House, the theatres, and even the Senate—hardly ever go near their posts at all. Practical and prosaic persons who, whatever respect they may have for art and literature in a general way, look upon poets, artists, and men of letters as people who are entitled to no especial claim, loudly cry out because a few novelists and poets are allowed to draw superfluous salaries from posts which have been purposely created for them alone. On the other hand, the name of the malcontents inside the public departments is "legion." There are, for example, the clever men who have to remain in the lower divisions at a starvation salary, and who are continually looking out for some way of making their long evenings remunerative, a result which some of their luckier colleagues have succeeded in attaining. The attitude of these men is one of mute insubordination towards their chiefs, and their anathemas and animadversions on the state of the public service are almost painful to hear. No complaints are made outside the army and navy services concerning posts of an easy-going character created for deserving old officers or men, since civilians, as a rule, regard such appointments with comparative resignation. In other quarters, however, those who are dissatisfied with the distribution of pensions and places are numerous. The cheeseparing of the Republic has not made it a favourite form of government with the discontented, and as their superiors are destined to share largely in the democratising and economical tendencies of the day, the future loyalty of the bureaucracy, both in its purely ornamental and really useful department, is fairly open to question.

DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA.

The story received from Lieutenant Schwatka, who was sent to Alaska in command of an exploring expedition by the proprietors of the *New York Times*, relates experiences among the mountains which rival those of the most famous climbers. On the way to Mount St. Elias, which dominates the range to which the same name has been given, the party crossed a river, the existence of which had been hitherto unknown. At a distance of eight miles from the mouth, it is a mile in width, and its current flows at the rate of ten miles an hour. This is thought to be the largest river that enters the Pacific ocean, and the glacial mud it brings down with it discolours the waters of Icy Bay for some miles out to sea. The river has been named Jones River, after Mr. George Jones, of New York, one of the promoters of the expedition. To the east the explorers saw a glacier 20 miles wide, which extended for 50 miles along the base of the St. Elias Alps. Assuming the land beneath it to be flat, the thickness of this glacier is about 1,000 feet. It was named after Professor Agassiz. Another glacier, to the westward, was named after Professor Guyot. After three days' marching Lieutenant Schwatka and his party came upon a third glacier, which they named in honour of the British *savant*, Professor Tyndall. From this point they resolved to make a final dash as far as they could go into the heart of this grand but desolate icy region. The plan determined upon involved a continuous march of 40 hours, and, therefore, the bulk of the provisions and other *impedimenta* was left behind, and with the minimum necessary for their support the brave little party started on the final stage of their adventurous journey. At the end of 20 hours' labour they came in sight of the south side of the great mountains to which belongs the icy girdle along which they had been travelling. They saw before them glaciers rising, sometimes perpendicularly, to heights varying from 300ft. to 3,000ft. The Tyndall glacier, comparatively safe so far, was safe no longer. Enormous crevices, some as much as 30ft. across, now became frequent, and the bands of ice between them were so narrow that, in places, the explorers appeared to themselves to be walking on a bridge like that of a house roof, with a chasm hundreds of feet deep on each side. These and other difficulties, such as are familiar to Alpine climbers, had been surmounted until a height of 7,200 feet above the level of the sea had been attained. As nearly the entire journey was above the snow level, this ranks among the best climbs on record. At the height named, Mr. Seton Karr, an Englishman of experience, who was one of the party, declared that further progress was impossible. A fog set in, which continued for four days, and kept the gallant little company in a position of serious discomfort not unmixed with peril. When the fog lifted, they descended in safety to the spot where they had left their stores. The lieutenant telegraphs that he hopes, by renewing his attempts upon the mountain on its northern and eastern sides, to make further contributions to geographical science, and perhaps to ascend the mountain to a greater height; but the probability is that Mount St. Elias will long remain an unscaled peak. Mr. Seton Karr states that the whole region is vastly superior to any other mountainous district with which he is acquainted. One incident of the journey was the discovery of three peaks, ranging from 8,000ft. to 12,000ft. in height, which were severally named after President Cleveland, Mr. Secretary Whitney, and Captain Nicholls.

SOME CURIOUS SUPERSTITIONS.

A correspondent of the *Times* with the Green Island (Grenada) section of the expedition sent out to observe the recent total eclipse of the sun, gives an account of the result obtained, and adds: "Some of the West Indian islands are still the headquarters of Obeah fetishism, and all kinds of superstition abounds. The observers, therefore, had about as good an opportunity as is likely to happen nowadays of studying the rise of astronomical myths in the dark ages, the various forms the same myths would take as they were passed on, and the fears begotten of them. The fact that the sun was to be hidden was first changed into the statement that a star would be, and again that it had actually been, lost. The darkness of the eclipse itself was next no longer connected with the loss of the star, but was to be the sign of dire disaster—the end of the world according to the most general notion, though some accepted less drastic results in the shape of earthquakes and earthquake waves. Further, the three minutes' darkness was magnified into three days. The myth now expanded in another direction. The lost star was now one originally found and named by the Queen. The Queen herself loses it and is convinced that it is lost in the neighbourhood of Grenada. This makes the myth a local one. This mixed farrago of science and superstition had produced a real terror among the more ignorant and timerous before the arrival of the expedition, and I am sorry to say it was fostered by a man who ought to have known better, one of the colonial officials, who wrote a letter to one of the St. George's papers, more than a column long, shewing how the predictions made in Zadkiel's Almanac fully justified the anxiety and fears so universally shewn. The members of the expedition were supposed to be prophets sent out by the Queen to find the lost star. Mr. Murray's preliminary dredgings—were taken as endeavours to find the star under the sea. The subsequent arrival of prophets with telescopes was taken as an indication of the failure of Mr. Murray's efforts, and its hiding place was now supposed to be in the skies above Grenada. The myth now developed. The finding of the star was to be facilitated by the eclipse in some way or other. Hence the question whether the star would be found or not during the eclipse was the chief thing which agitated their minds. Great astonishment and disappointment were expressed at the quiet dispersal of the "prophets" from St. George's. Evidently some high religious ceremonies had been anticipated. On the day of the eclipse the information sought for was whether the star had been found, as by this time the view was that if it were found by means of the eclipse then all the disasters which the eclipse was to herald according to the first idea would be averted. As a specimen of the terror of the inhabitants at the eclipse which was to bring such widespread woe, we may mention that two men at Green Island ran away from the observing party like hares to hide themselves in any hole they could find, and, on seeing that nothing serious had happened, they stated their conviction that "After God come white man." At Grenville large numbers—10 times the usual number—attended Communion on the previous Sunday. Others with sums in the savings bank withdrew them on Saturday morning, and had a good time in eating, drinking, and being merry, convinced that they were to die on the morrow. At Prickly Point the small band of negroes assembled near the observers during the eclipse turned round like one man seawards at the end of the totality to look for the dreaded tidal wave. At St. George's all the Catholics flocked to the church. Those overtaken by totality fell down on their knees wherever they happened to be. In the hospital the patients sang hymns and prayed, in the full expectation that the end of the world had come. A serving-woman in the hotel found herself at the moment of totality with a pitcher in her hand and another on her head. She was heard to exclaim, "O, Lord! Don't take me like this." At Santerres a boatman on Saturday night refused to go to Green Island on the ground that he wished to die with his wife and child.

ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY AS SEEN FROM THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Harman King O'Connor recently declaimed against Society from the pulpit of Christ Church Kasouli. Giving out as his text "Let us hear one another's burdens and fulfil the law of Christ," he passed scathing strictures on the habit of people congregating after worship in the church porch and scandalizing their neighbours, and then going a gossiping from house to house, repeating with addenda and exaggerations the reports they might have so heard of a poor erring neighbour. The rich, the person in power, the place-holder may commit any heinous crime, almost, and Society would pass it over at best as a *faux pas*, a peculiarity of the offenders, but let the misdemeanour, the very same crime, be committed by a poorer person—the whites of the eyes of Society are turned up to Heaven; the rouge fails in the hitherto coloured cheeks; the hands are uplifted as if a deliverance had been secured by the happy conception that "I am not that sinner, and the ejaculatory question naturally bursts for a response to the other gossips around, "Are we to countenance so and so? Are we to receive him or her again in our houses?" Hypocritical sympathy softened the made-up avowal; and on the same terms as heretofore. "Poor so and so! How I feel for her or him, but Society would never countenance our meeting him or her any more!" or, "Poor woman!" as the case may be, thundered Mr. O'Connor from the pulpit, and his denunciations were now levelled at the fair sinners, if I may, in a pious mood, make such a distinction. "You call yourselves Christians! You profess to come to the House of God to pray! On your bended knees you implore your Heavenly Maker to forgive you your sins as you forgive others? The response to benediction has scarcely been uttered by you—when you collect in knots outside the church door and scandalize and run down your neighbour, and if that was not enough you carry the uncharitable tale, whatever it may be, from house to house, with a levity that ill becomes a Christian. If you have carefully read your Bibles—which I am afraid you have not—you would have known how St. Paul condemned a similar practice in the women of his times. Greater should be your devotion, more earnest and practical your prayer, when times without number you have, to my sincere appeal to the Almighty on your behalf, 'From all blindness of heart, from pride, vainglory and hypocrisy; from envy, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness;' you have apparently with devotedness responded, 'Good Lord deliver us.' Call you then this charitableness when you slander and revile your neighbour? Call it rather Society! Society! Society!" and the Rev. gentleman turned his back on Society for a time—"Love your neighbour! Why you are inferior to the brute creation in this respect. I'll show you. Two goats had met on a bridge so very narrow that they could not pass by without one thrusting the other off into the river. How do you think they acted? One goat laid down, and let the other leap over it. What would Miss Society have done if she met Miss No-Society under these circumstances? Why Miss No-Society would have gone into the river and Miss Society and her friends would have been consoled by the belief, 'Serve her right.' What business had that impertinent minx at a place we frequent?" "Who can be saved?" asked Mr. O'connor. "The Christian woman, who, confined to the circle of her domestic affairs, educates her children in faith and piety, leaving to the Almighty the decision of their destiny; who does not encourage them to revile, scandalize, or run down their neighbours, for there is none righteous—no, not one; who is adorned with chastity and modesty; who does not sit in the assembly of the vain; who does not make for herself a law of the foolish customs of Society; but corrects those customs by the Law of God, and gives credit to virtue by her rank and example. That woman will be saved."

A MUSICAL COMPOSER CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

At the Marlborough-street Police-court the other day Edward Solomon, 30, described as a musical composer, of Hanover-place, Regent's park, was charged with feloniously marrying, on May 10, 1885, Helen Louie Leonard, in the State of New Jersey, America, while his wife Jane Isaacs Solomon was living.—The charge had been preferred at Bowstreet, but was tranferred to this court.—Mr. T. W. Buckler, solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Le Breton, barrister, appeared for the defence.—Mr. Buckler, in opening the case, said both the parties were well known in the theatrical world. The defendant married Miss Jane Isaacs in 1873, and deserted her in the early part of 1875. Since then he had married Miss Helen Louie Leonard in America. Both parties were of the Jewish persuasion, and at present he only proposed to call sufficient evidence to justify a remand, and afterwards witnesses would be in attendance from America to prove the case.—Mrs. Sarah Isaacs then deposed that she was the mother of Jane Isaacs, and her daughter was married in 1873 to the defendant. The certificate produced was the certificate of her marriage. About two years after the marriage, her husband deserted her, and the witness had to maintain her when she was not engaged on the stage.—Detective Charles Drew, E division, said he took the prisoner into custody. In reply to the charge, he said he admittted going through the ceremony of marriage in America, but when he did so he was not aware that his wife was alive.—Mr. Buckler said that at present he had no further evidence to offer, and he would ask for a remand pending the arrival of witnesses from America.—Mr. Le Breton asked that bail might be allowed, as he had a perfect answer to the charge.—Mr. Mansfield remanded the accused for a week, intimating that he should allow bail in two sureties of £250 each.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Fashion generally singles out one portion of the feminine costume on which to wreak her changeful fancies. Now it is the trimming, at another time it is the skirt; then, again, the coats, mantles, and cloaks are the typical productions of a season; or we go in for details, and are peculiarly knowing in the matter of collars and ruffs, fichus and cravats, and history and modern brains are ransacked for sleeve-forms; or else, and this is the case now, the bodice claims our notice. So far, the autumn novelties include nothing very striking in the way of bonnets and hats; they are, with slight differences, only very apparent to the innitiated, the bonets and hats of last year. Skirts have hardly altered for the better or the worse in the course of twelve months, but crinoline has been kept in check, and that is one comfort. Certain attempts have been made to bring the sleeve from out the shadow of indifference beneath which it has lain; but with the bodice it is different. Fashion has taken it up, reproducing it in a thousand forms with endless variety. No need for any woman to wear a bodice that does not show off her good points and conceal her bad ones. All tastes and all necessities may be gratified, while there is no sameness to fear. Dressmakers, turning out a hundred gowns, need not repeat the same bodice twice.

For a woman bent on ordering a new dress the only difficulty is, what sort of a bodice shall it have? The skirt seems to come as a matter of course, shaped out as it is often by the exigencies of the bodice. Shall it be long or short waisted; round or pointed? Are there to be basques? And if so, shall they be wide or narrow, straight or curved, or prolonged—polonaise form—into a tunic? Shall the garment in question be a tailor-made jacket with a vest, a pointed bodice, a cuirass, a round bodice worn with a belt, a baby bodice, a casaquin, a redingote, a corselet, an *habit incroyable*, a Watteau sac, a Moliere tabbed bodice, a spencer, laced Swiss bodice, a Bulgarian blouse, a coat *a la Française*? That is the question, and one not so easy to answer for those of variable mood. Absolutism in Fashion has its advantages, and nothing could be less absolute than it is now with respect to this division of the unity-gown. Great is, and will be, the perplexity of the fair ones. It is an *embarras des richesses* with a vengeance—a feast of good things—and once the form decided on, what shall be the trimming? In its simplest expression, the bodice—of two materials like the skirt—has a plastron or one, which means a quarter of the whole, the remaining three-fourths being of the complementary fabric. This is ornamentation without additional trimming. But the one does not exclude the other. Plain plastrons are covered with that *passementerie* which the Archduchess Stephanie is making such an effort to bring into constant use at Vienna by way of giving work to a number of starved-out artisans; and gathered or pleated plastrons are not only framed in with bands of trimming of one sort or another—velvet, plain or tasselled with beads, yak or cloured silk lace, rows of "artistic" buttons, or of bows, watered silk lappels, &c.—but across the lower end of the plastron a piece of material is buttoned—a "patte" it is called by the French dressmakers—in shape like that of an heraldic shield. It suffices to take off the loose appearance of the full plastron, "pigeon breasts" and "dew laps" having gone out of fashion entirely. These lappels, folds, and "pattes" often increase the number of materials to three. There may be two sorts of woollens—one plain, the other figured—and velvet or watered silk used as trimming, and surah for the full chemisette. In the case of plaid materials, to avoid the difficulty of matching the stripes at the back seams, the fronts only are of the plaid to correspond with the draped tunic, and the rest plain to match the skirt. Between these plaid fronts there may be a full plastron of a third kind of tissue, surah, coloured flannel, gold-and-silk-woven etamine. Full or plain plastrons are certainly fashionable, though not a necessity. Bodices are also made with a seam down the centre of the front, the fastening being hidden under bands of velvet, plush, or what not, which are carried over the shoulders from the point in front to the point or tip of the jockey basque behind. Sometimes scarfs of soft silk serve the same purpose, they may be made double and twisted on the shoulder, crossed at the waist behind, and brought round again and tied *a la bayadere* half-way down the skirt. These make a pretty decoration for plain velvet or rich brocaded dinner gowns. Yokes are worn a good deal by girls. They are sometimes plain, with the bodice mounted in pleats upon them, and sometimes pleated; it all depends on the kind of material. Velvet would not be pleated, of course; silk striped with velvet may be, so as to bring the stripes nearer together. There are also yokes made of embroidery, of embroidered netting, or *passementerie*. When this is the case it is often necessary to fasten the yoke down the shoulder seam and the low bodice under the arm—a terrible complication for the dressmaker in the first place, and for the wearer in the second. On this account the corselet laced over a high chemisette is preferable, and it is not impossible to adapt long sleeves to such a corselet. The Moliere jacket with basques is low in the neck, and therefore requires a high chemisette. Low waistcoats, made with a seam down the centre, finished off with full chemisettes, are worn with short cutaway jackets or spencers. The latter also look extremely well with a Princesse plastron or apron moulded to the figure and carried down to the hem of the skirt. A low spencer edged with pearls is sometimes the complement of an evening dress, draperies of lace, crape, or some light tissue of that sort being crossed over the bosom, upon a low tight-fitting cuirass. The entire bodice of thin dresses may be composed of such draperies, confined at the waist by a very broad belt of watered ribbon—reaching almost to the armpits, and secured by an equally broad buckle. Very slim figures will be improved by the *bouillonne* bodice, gathered in five places, horizontally, between the round sash or belt and the bertha. In a general way when sashes or belts are applied to day costumes, they are placed a little below the natural waist and cut to shape out of piece materials. In this form they are worn with jackets instead of waistcoats, and as a finish to a plain bodice, some of which are made of cloth almost without seams, the extra fulness required for the bust being gathered in to the waist band. Princesse polonaises have plastrons, full chemisettes, pattes, braces, lappels like other bodices and jackets, and the upper portion is sometimes shaped like a cuirass or bibbed apron, when there must be a high under-bodice of course. The casaquin is a very ornate bodice with the back prolonged into a loose flowing tunic, or short train, slightly tucked up *en pouf*. In the redingote it is the fronts and sides that are prolonged, so as to do duty for panels—mostly of some rich material, or at least richly trimmed. The Watteau tunic has draped paniers, though not always the double pleat starting from the shoulders, which is considered rather *outre*, except for robes de chambre and teagowns. The Russian blouse is made, as well as the Brittany jacket with pleats from the shoulders—the difference lies in the ornamentation of silver buttons which marks the latter. In both cases the vest is a plain plastron, fastened at the side beneath the blouse or jacket, with white flannel for the latter; and as for the Bulgarian jacket, it is half *ajuste* with double sleeves—the under ones tight and long, the upper ones full, turned underneath at the elbow—worn over a vest of closely pleated crape or fine cashmere, simply hemmed and left flowing.

In this long list of bodice-forms I do not pretend to have half exhausted the productions of modern ingenuity. One important division has not been touched upon at all. Yet the Jersey is by no means a nonentity; quite the contrary. It will do duty for any number of bodices, plain and fantastic, the wearers thereof managing to get it up in a great variety of forms, so that the original elastic bodice is left far behind, and is improved upon almost out of all possibility of recognition—to the despair of the *couturier* and the satisfaction of those who have to be saving in the matter of dressmakers' bills.

MILITARY LIFE IN ALGERIA.

The "*Souvenirs of Military Life in Algeria*," by the Comte de Castellane, have been translated into English. At the age of seventeen young De Castellane, seized with a desire for adventure, quitted Paris with all its charms—to which he was by no means insensible—and starting for Algeria enlisted in the Zouaves, and eventually fought his way to a commission. The book is not a systematic history of the wars in Algeria, but simply a collection of narratives of episodes in them, connected by essays on the state of affairs in that country at different times. The author landed in Africa in 1843, and, provided, no doubt, with good introductions, was kindly received at Blidah by General Changarnier, whose hospitality, we are told, was proverbial even among the Arabs. The day after M. de Castellane's arrival General Changarnier started on an expedition, and the new arrival, whether yet enlisted or not we are unable to say, accompanied the staff. There was little fighting, but much fatigue, the country being difficult, and the men carrying, besides their knapsacks, *tentes d'abri*, &c., eight days' rations. "Little cared they for peril and fatigue; they were all old soldiers, seasoned by many long years of campaigning." They had the greatest confidence in, and affection for, their commander, who earned their love by the care he took of his men's comforts no less than by his courage and skill. The following is a description of a halt at the end of a day's march:—

"Before the General dismounted he rapidly pointed out to the Chief of the Staff the positions allotted to the different corps, according to their places in the order of next day's march, and Captain Pourcet forthwith communicated the orders to the commanding officers. By the express desire of the General, directly a company arrived at their ground, without wasting time in useless manœuvring, they piled arms and took off knapsacks. They then bustled off to pick up firewood, fetch water, light the fire, pitch the little tents, and perform the thousand duties and little odd jobs of which no one knows the value until he has to wait on himself..... Plenty to eat and time to sleep are the two most important things in warfare, for with a force well fed and well rested no enterprise is impossible .....General Changarnier.....never left the bivouac till he had seen the soup eaten."

The idea of the ordinary Englishman, if he has taken the trouble to form any idea at all on the subject, is that there was a good deal of marching and privation, with not a little plundering, in Algeria, but that, save in a few special cases, there was not much fighting. This notion is unfounded; till lately there has been constant fighting in some part or other of Algeria, and fighting of an heroic nature too. The story of many of the actions is related in the book before us, and cannot fail to impress the reader with a high opinion of the chivalrous gallantry of the army of Africa. For example, the following account is given by a comrade of M. de Castellane concerning a sharp affair which took place in 1840:—

"'But what is impossible to our Zouaves?' said the narrator; 'there is no mountain track where the crack of their rifles has not resounded, not a bush but could tell the tale of some brilliant exploit. You remember last year, when you were returning from Millianah, we passed each other at Caroubet-el-Ouzeri, at the entrance to the gorge, near the Mitidja? Well, beside that little grey-topped hill where you dismounted took place a feat of arms which we shall all long remember; it was there that d'Harcourt was killed at the head of his company. Captain Bosc had retired too quickly from an important position, and Colonel Cavaignac was obliged to order it to be reoccupied. Starting on a run, the company climbed the hill, and as d'Harcourt reached the summit first, he was shot in the head. The action was a sharp one; the winter rains had rendered the track on one side of the hill nearly impassable. Three Zouaves, a quarter-master-sergeant, a sergeant named Razin, and a native corporal, a Kabyle, took this road. When they were nearly at the top, the old sergeant who was covered with decorations, saw that he was being outstripped by the quartermaster-sergeant, who was younger and more nimble. "Now then, *conscrit*," exclaimed the old man, "have you the impudence to pass before me? Make way for your elders, and that smartly." The other saluted, and merely remarking, "Very good, sir," fell behind. They had not taken three steps forward when Razin fell dead. The quartermaster-sergeant sprang forward; a bullet stretched him beside Razin. The native corporal ran up to him. "Carry off Razin," cried he; "I can help myself." But as the corporal stooped to raise the corpse on his shoulders a bullet killed him. The quartermaster-sergeant then tore off the old sergeant's cross, and although badly wounded, succeeded by crawling through the underwood in rejoining the battalion. Then, handing the cross to the Colonel, he remarked—"There it is, sir; I could not bring him off because I am wounded myself, but at least I have saved his cross." And he pointed to one arm which hung disabled at his side.'"

The service of the outposts was arduous, and could only have been effectually performed by men who from long experience had learnt to equal the Arab of Kabyle in cunning. On one occasion "the sentry placed over the arms whilst moving up and down his beat, observed a bush of dwarf palm on his right hand side. The next minute the bush had changed its place and was on his left. The sentry, suspecting mischief, did not challenge, but, preserving a perfectly unconcerned manner, slyly loaded his rifle and continued to saunter up and down. The bush continued moving, moving gently, gaining ground little by little. Suddenly it started up and rushed forward, and a Kabyle attempted to spring on the sentry dagger in hand, but the latter received him on the point of the bayonet which pass ng through his body killed him on the spot, and the travelling bush never stirred again."

The same cunning was required in skirmishing, and it was shown to perfection by the native infantry—Indigenes—in the service of France. At the passage of the defile of Tifour by General de Bourjolly in 1845 the native battalion, under the command of Captain Vallcon, was at one period of the day covering the retreat.

"Opposing ruse to ruse, dodge to dodge, ambush to ambush, our native riflemen glided amongst the bushes like serpents, and fought the Arabs in their own fashion, their officers setting them the example. A rifleman slipped behind a thick tuft of lentisk bushes; a Kabyle approached, and was shot dead; the rifleman stood still and reloaded. A moment after a second Kabyle came forward with stealthy step, looked to the right and left, and seeing no one, prepared to carry off his comrade's body, according to Arab custom. In another instant he was lying dead beside the first, and in this manner the rifleman killed four, and then rejoined his regiment, exulting over his own *sangfroid* and dexterity."

Many stories are told and sketches given of French generals who won fame in Africa. Of one of these now living, viz. Marshal Canrobert, the following anecdote illustrative of that officer's presence of mind is related. In 1848 the Marshal, then a colonel of Zouaves, was proceeding in command of a small column to Zaatcha, to take part in the siege of that place. Cholera broke out among the troops, many died daily, and the mules were laden with sick men. While in this plight Colonel Canrobert was confronted by a large body of the Arabs, who for days past had tracked his march by the newly-made graves. An action was by all means to be avoided, for there would be no transport for the wounded. In this desperate extremity the colonel, having made the best dispositions possible for resistance should an action take place, rode forward with an interpreter as his only companion. Arriving within earshot of the Arabs, he spoke thus through the interpreter: "Know, good people, that I carry the plague about me, and that if you do not suffer me and mine to pass unmolested, I will throw the infection amongst you." Seized with terror, the Arabs allowed the column to continue their journey without interference.—*Athenæum.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship King Cenric, 1,490 tons, Captain Edwards will sail to-day for Batavia, in ballast.

The steam-ship Kt. of St. Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain R. H. James, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo, and 40 deck passengers.

The Asiatic steam-ship Shahjehan, 1,035 tons, Captain J. L. Left, which will sail to-day for Coasts and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W. H. Rathwell, cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col. D. de Hougton, Mr. J. Connell and 62 deck.

The steam-ship Algoma, 1,892 tons, Captain J. Ranton, which arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Liverpool (15th September), brought a cargo of 3,481 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18th October.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	A	Graham & Co.
,, Lombardy..	1728	J. W. Webber..	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Kt. of St. Patrick ..	1498	R. H. Jones	E	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Rothsay..	..	..	F	The Captain.
,, C.Drummond	..	N. Harrison	K	F., Muir & Co.
,, St. Fillans..	2607	E. D. FitzGerald	L	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Rydalh Hall..	4737	A. Rauk	M	K., Bates & Co.
,, Lalpoora ..	..	W. Whitehead..	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	P	R. Bomonji.
,, Cy. of Salop	1385	,, Rice	Q	The Captain.
,, Draco	1112	J. Duglas	..	F., Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
16	Algoma (s).....	Ranton	Liverpool, Sept. 15.
	Hydaspes (s).....	Scrivener ..	London, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Knight of St. Patrick (s)	Jones	Dunkirk.
	Pemba (s)	Rathwell ..	Persian Gulf.

The ship King Cenric, Edwards, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Batavia.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

13	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Rangoon, Oct. 6.
	Chollerton (s)	Clark.....	Madras, Oct. 9.
	Granville Belle ..	Whitney	New York, April 20.
14	Secundra (s)	Russell.....	Rangoon, Oct. 10.
	Stirsa (s)	Stuart	Rangoon, Oct. 10.
	British Monarch .	Marrow	Cagliari Island of Sardinia, May 22.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 14.—Steamer Argo.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

12	Peshwa (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
13	Camorta (s).....	.....	Singapore.
	Nerbudda (s).....	.....	Negapatam.
14	Asia (s).....	.....	Rangoon.
	Clan Matheson (s)..	.....	Glasgow.
15	Kashgar (s)	.....	Rangoon.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

12	Kilwa (s).....	.....	Bombay.
13	Camorta (s)	.....	Singapore.
14	Vansit (s).....	.....	Rangoon.
	Nerbudda (s).....	.....	Rangoon.
	Peshwa (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Mount Lebanon (s)..	.....	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 16.

Townsend, Capt., Bo., R.A., to join, to Gun Carriage, from Kirkee.

October 18.

Wetherall, Major, Bo. Musketry Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Howell, Surgn.-Major, Bo., I.M.D., to join, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—October 16.

Dobie, Capt., Bo., R.A., on leave, to Matheran.

Thomas, Capt., Bo., Poona Horse, from leave, to Poona.

Currie, Lt.-Col, Bo., Poona Horse, on duty, to Poona.

Cripps, Lieut., Bl., 20th Punjab Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

Willoughby, Major, 3rd Bo. Cavy., to rejoin from Remount duty, to Neemuch.

October 18.

Close, Surgn.-Major, Bo., Medical Staff, on leave to Poona.

Oct. 18.

Philips, Lt.-Col, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to Khandalla.

Wetherall, Major, Bo., Musketry Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Stewart, Surg., Bo., Poona Horse, returning from leave to Poona.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
Daily Prices—Beef—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.....	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.....	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.....	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.....	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each.....	0 3 0
Tongues, fresh, each.....	0 4 0
Do. salt, each.....	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each.....	0 6 0
; Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each.....	0 3 6
Heart, each.....	0 1 3
Kidneys, each.....	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.....	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each.....	0 2 0
Sirloin, per lb.....	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb.....	0 6 0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb..... Rs:	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0 2 6	0 1 6
Breast, large, each.....	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small, each.....	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	
Kidneys, each.....	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.....	0 3 3	0 3 0

Kid (Small)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece.....	1 0 0
Fore do do. per piece.....	0 14 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece ..	0 10 0
Fore do. do. do.	0 9 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
Lamb (Large)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1 8 0
Fore ,, ,, ...	1 0 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0
Pork, fresh per lb.	0 4 0
Do. salt, country	0 4 6
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.....	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb.....	0 6 0
Do. Salt English, per lb	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb.....	0 12 0
Poultry—	
Geese, each.....	4 0 0
Turkey

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Rs.2,100,0 0
RESERVE FUND.....Rs.800,0 0

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Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Mitte Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYKEN Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0
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Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PHUMS, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Bernecastler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmel-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
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Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	...
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Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
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Medoc	,, 10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Los Cassus	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 30 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
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F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 41 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne ,, M. & J. ,, Red Bars	,, Span ,, 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0	
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St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 3 12
Meimser Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, ...
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Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3 8
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Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	...
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	...
	Per doz. quarts.	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
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Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs 19 to 20. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ..... ,, 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

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Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin 0 10
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	1 do. 1 0
	2 do. 1 12

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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 12
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Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, ...	,, 1 0

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

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Tongues (whole ox) per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do. ,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues ½ lbs.	0 8

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12. Fig. 13. Fig. 14. Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

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Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
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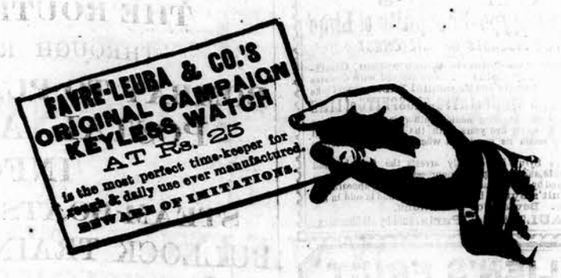

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